"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,966. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ARMY GRATIFIED BY BAKER'S COMING; PROUD OF DEEDS

Eagerly Awaits Secretary's Inspection and Hopes for Cure of Small Deficiencies.

MAIL DELAY IS FOREMOST

Faster Service Needed, Officers Say, to Insure Maintenance of Morale.

SPRING SUN RENEWS VIGOR

Fighting Front and Training Camps See Increasing Zest Put Into All Work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 12, (Associated Press.)—The troops on the front and in the training areas are on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of Secretary of War Baker, whose presence in France was announced in the Paris newspapers this morning and took the whole army by surprise.

Word of the Secretary's presence in France was spread rapidly by telephone from the bases to the furthermost outposts. Officers in villages at outlying points stopped the newspaper motors and asked for definite word when Mr. Baker would arrive. "The old man will find us ready to pass inspection," it was remarked.

In army circles there is general gratification over the coming of Mr. Baker in order that he may see close at hand what has been accomplished thus far in the face of the obstacles and the difficulties of distance, and especially may note the moral and physical condition of the troops, so that he may carry home a personal knowledge of easily remedied deficiencies and complaints.

The most serious of the deficiencies and complaints concern the mail service. Everywhere the rank and file complain of the absence or great delay in mail from home. Company officers generally say that the mail problem is one of the most serious they have to contend with because the men become lonely and anxious in the absence of word from their families. The ordinary mails are one month to six weeks ahead of the army mails, and the officers express the belief that there would be no better factor for the happiness of the men than the most expeditious mail service that it is possible to devise, even a faster service than through the ordinary civilian channels.

New Activity Comes With Sunshine.

After weeks of rain, snow, wind, and murky weather there came to the American front today its first bath of genial Spring sunshine. The skies were cloudless, and in the moderate temperature that prevailed sweaters were discarded by the men for the first time since last Summer while in the villages and cantonments.

In the training area the camps were decorated with rolls of bedding that were having an airing, while men and horses basked in the sunshine in the streets and on the hillsides—a grateful experience after the damp chill of Winter.

Everywhere one could see tent flaps and hut windows open and hospital patients breathing the Spring air. Meanwhile the transport work was being expedited by the rapidly drying roads.

In the training areas the fullest advantage was taken of the open weather, the officers crowding the men to willingly renewed efforts to make them fit for front-line service.

Under the sunshine and the still atmosphere airdromes all along the line sprouted flocks of planes, both on trial and on serious missions, and everywhere there was expectant readiness for an enemy offensive if it should develop.

Say Relatives Send Too Many Parcels.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Unnecessary articles sent by relatives and friends to American soldiers overseas are taking up so much space, both in ships and on the congested French railroads, that drastic curtailment of the parcel post privilege to fighters in France will be necessary unless the public co-operates in decreasing the volume of this class of mail.

The Post Office Department, in making this statement tonight, said that a transport, reaching France this month, carried besides 715,980 letters, 335,840 pieces of parcel post and newspapers, the whole taking up 12,000 cubic feet of space, although weighing only 121¼ tons. The parcel post packages and newspapers filled nineteen French railroad cars. As cars are badly needed in France for war purposes, mail frequently has to wait at French ports for several days before means of transportation is available.

A twelve hours' inspection of the contents of parcel post packages for the soldiers, the statement said, showed that two-thirds of the articles were on General Pershing's canteen list and were sold to the soldiers at practically wholesale prices. Other articles found included a bouquet of flowers and a baby outfit, as well as a bottle of whisky as well as other unmailable matters, such as matches and cigar lighters.

"The question will have to be answered by the relatives of the soldiers," said the department's statement, "or it will of military necessity be answered drastically by the authorities in France charged with the responsibility for the success of the war."

The Postmaster General was requested, in a resolution adopted by the House today, to furnish information as

Continued on Page Two.

Demand on Finland for Release of American Seized by Germans and Taken to Dantzig

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—An Attaché of the American Legation left today for Finland carrying a formal protest from Minister Morris to General Mannerheim, Commander of the Government forces, against the arrest by Germans on the Aland Islands of Henry Crosby Emery. Demand is made that the Finnish Government obtain the release of Mr. Emery.

The American Attaché was accompanied by a member of the British Legation conveying a similar protest and demand regarding the arrest of sixteen Britishers in the same party with Mr. Emery, all of whom were taken aboard a German steamer and taken to Dantzig, Germany.

Minister Morris did not wait for instructions from Washington, but called a conference of Entente Ministers, which decided to take the matter straight to General Mannerheim, who will have a chance to show whether Finland is an independent State or a vassal of Germany.

Henry C. Emery, who was formerly Chairman of the United States Tariff Board by appointment of President Taft, and for nine years professor of political economy at Yale, sailed from New York in September, 1916, for Petrograd to represent the Guaranty Trust Company of this city in some special work in preparation for extension of American interests in Russia. He expected to visit all parts of the Empire.

7 MONTHS' SAVING OF DAYLIGHT VOTED

House Amends Bill to Extend Period for Setting Clocks Ahead an Hour.

SENATE TO ACCEPT CHANGE

New Time Will Begin at 2 A. M. Last Sunday in March—Economies Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Daylight-Saving bill went through the last legislative stage when it passed the House today by a vote of 252 to 40. It is estimated by experts for the Government that millions of dollars will be saved in fuel in the seven months during which the standard time shall be advanced one hour. It would not be necessary, speakers said in the House today, to have lights burning in factories and places of employment during the period of the advanced time from March to October, and this would effect a large saving in coal used for illuminating purposes.

The bill provides that at 2 A. M. of the last Sunday of March of each year the standard time in each of the five zones in the United States shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 A. M. of the last Sunday in October the standard time of each zone shall be set back an hour. The effect of this is to start and close all business activities an hour earlier than at present. This will give opportunity for recreation and outdoor work and activities long before sunset after the close of business.

While the strong argument advanced for the step was the saving of fuel consumed for illuminating purposes, agricultural experts and conservationists asserted that men employed in offices and factories would have plenty of time, through the earlier closing of places of employment, to work their gardens and thereby contribute to the food supply of the nation. The bill as it passed the Senate provided that daylight saving should start on the last Sunday of April and end on the last Sunday of September, a period of five months. On representations from Dr. Garfield and Mr. Hoover, who presented the saving of fuel and the conservation ideas, the House extended the time to seven months.

Senate Will Concur.

There will be no opposition in the Senate to the acceptance of the House's amendment. The bill will be concurred in by the Senate and go to the President next week, so that the plan can be carried into effect on March 31 next. The measure passed today reads:

"AN ACT

"To Save Daylight and to Provide Standard Time for the United States:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that, for the purpose of establishing the standard time of the United States, the territory of Continental United States shall be divided into five zones in the manner hereinafter provided. The standard time of the first zone shall be based on the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; that of the second zone on the ninetieth degree; that of the third zone on the 105th degree; that of the fourth zone on the 120th degree, and that of the fifth zone, which shall include only Alaska, on the 150th degree. That the limits of each zone shall be defined by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in commerce between the several States and with foreign nations, and such order may be modified from time to time.

"SECTION 2. That within the respective zones created under the authority hereof the standard time of the zone shall govern the movement of all common carriers engaged in commerce between the several States or between a State and any of the territories of the United States or between a State or the territory of Alaska and any of the insular possessions of the United States or any foreign country. In all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the Government, or relating to the time within which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

"SECTION 3. That at 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in March of each year the standard time of each

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

TWO NEW SHIPS A DAY BY MAY

President Believes Year's Output Will Be Three to Four Million Tons.

AWAIT TEST OF CONCRETE

Wilson and Hurley Both Eager for a Report on Hull Just Finished in West.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson today discussed the general shipbuilding situation with Senator Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, a member of the committee. The conference was understood to be the first of a series which the President plans to hold with members of the committee, which has been investigating the shipping situation for many weeks.

After listening to the results of the Senate committee's inquiry the President was said to have expressed satisfaction with the outlook at the present time and agreed with Senator Fletcher, that the nation should produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of shipping of all kinds this year. Mr. Wilson was understood to have expressed particular interest in the reinforced concrete ship launched yesterday on the Pacific coast and to desire that the vessel receive a thorough trial because of the short time in which this class of craft can be turned out.

Senator Fletcher told the President that a ship a day was being launched now, and that all indications pointed to two launchings a day by May. Some shipyards were handicapped, the Senator said, by slow movement of steel on the railroads, and the President promised to inquire into the advisability of greater priority in the movement of this material.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board telegraphed the builders of the 5,000-ton concrete vessel which was launched successfully on the Pacific Coast yesterday, to report immediately what were the prospects for laying down additional hulls and what time would be required. An early test of the new ship was requested to settle remaining questions as to her strength and behavior in a heavy sea. A report on the launching said that the belief had been strengthened that concrete construction could be depended upon.

An important question remaining to be decided before concrete ships will be approved by Government officials, is what will be the effect of salt on concrete and on the iron reinforcing.

Four concrete ships of 3,500 tons each have been authorized by the Shipping Board as an experiment, and designs for them are being completed. One will be built at Brunswick, Ga.; one at San Francisco, and the others at yards to be selected later. If the 5,000-ton vessel, which was constructed for private owners, proves successful, the smaller size will be abandoned in the future by the Shipping Board and perhaps even a 7,500-ton craft constructed.

20,000 CASUALTIES IN TURKESTAN BATTLES

Adherents of Bolsheviki Waging War on Natives—Fighting in Ukraine.

LONDON, March 15.—Fierce battles between Soviet adherents and natives have occurred in Turkestan, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd under Wednesday's date. More than 20,000 casualties are reported to have resulted.

BERLIN, March 15, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—Military operations are continuing in Ukraine, where the town of Bachmach, about 100 miles northeast of Kiev, has been occupied, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Enemy bands in Ukraine which threatened the railways from Gomel and Kieve to Bachmach were dispersed in several engagements. Bachmach was occupied.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

HERTLING RENEWS PLEDGE.

Will "Stand or Fall" with the Prussian Franchise Bill.

AMSTERDAM, March 15.—"I stand or fall with the bill for the equal franchise. I have pledged my word, and never in my life have I broken it."

Thus Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is quoted by a correspondent in Berlin as having replied to a question regarding the Chancellor's intentions in the event of the Prussian franchise bill being rejected.

JAMES STILLMAN, HEAD OF CITY BANK, DIES SUDDENLY

In Ill-Health for a Month, but His Condition Was Not Regarded as Alarming.

ACTIVE UP TO LAST WEEK

His Efforts Resulted in the National City Becoming the Most Powerful Bank in America.

BACKED BY ROCKEFELLERS

Banker's Wealth Estimated at $100,000,000—Gave Great Aid to French War Sufferers.

James Stillman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank, the Presidency of which he resigned in 1908, when he was succeeded by Frank A. Vanderlip, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at his home, 9 East Seventy-second Street. Mr. Stillman had not been in good health for a month, and during the last week he had been confined to his room.

At the Stillman home it was said last night that Mr. Stillman died suddenly of heart failure and that the family did not care to make public any further information as to the circumstances of his death at the time. No information as to the funeral arrangements could be had. Mr. Stillman was in his sixty-eighth year.

Urged Retirement of Financiers.

Before his retirement from the Presidency of the National City Bank in 1908, Mr. Stillman was reported to have suggested to the late E. H. Harriman, the late J. P. Morgan, and William Rockefeller that all four of them should wind up their financial and industrial careers and retire.

He was said to have held prolonged interviews with each of the three for the purpose of convincing them that their retirement would be a public service by putting an end to the campaign against Wall Street and the so-called "Money Trust," which campaign was, in the opinion of Mr. Stillman, undermining the confidence of the country in the financial world.

The panic of 1907 had just occurred. In every city of the country speakers from the street corners were charging that the wealth of the nation was controlled by half a dozen men, and the four men who took part in these conferences were among the conspicuous objects for this form of attack.

Mr. Stillman is said to have argued that the retirement of these four prominent leaders would show more clearly than anything else that the country was not held in the hollow of the hands of a small group of men of great wealth.

Mr. Stillman shortly after this retired voluntarily from the Presidency of the National City Bank. The three other men were not long to be active figures in big business. A little more than a year later E. H. Harriman died. J. P. Morgan gave less and less attention to finance, and was known more and more as a traveler and art collector. Because of ill-health, William Rockefeller was forced to give up the active management of most of his affairs. Mr. Stillman was in reality the last of the four to remain in harness, as he resumed an active place in finance after the war.

Mr. Stillman was one of the wealthiest men in the country, although his financial affairs were never the subject of public discussion as were those of other extremely wealthy men, and their details were known to only a very few of his closest associates. It was estimated by men familiar with the affairs of Wall Street, however, that his wealth was very probably more than $100,000,000.

Mr. Stillman was also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, and advisory counsel. He had turned his Paris home into an auxiliary military hospital. In January, 1917, Mr. Stillman sent to Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, his draft for $200,000, payable to President Poincaré of France, to be used for the relief of children of members of the Legion of Honor whose fathers had lost their lives or may lose them "in the service of France."

Active to the Last.

Until his last illness Mr. Stillman was at the bank every day. Since Frank A. Vanderlip, the President of the bank, went to Washington for Government financial work, much of the business of the bank went over the desk of Mr. Stillman.

In its relation to finance Mr. Stillman's career formed an important part of the history of New York during the last generation. Few men had attained greater prominence in the financial affairs of this city. Mr. Stillman, though of Southern birth, was educated in the North. He was born in Brownsville, Texas, June 9, 1850, the son of a merchant, Charles Stillman. One of his remote ancestors, George Stillman, was born in London, England, in 1654, and while still a young man came to America and settled in Hadley, Mass.

On both his father's and the maternal side James Stillman was descended from patriots who fought in the American Revolution. His own father invested his money in the South, and it was while he was a resident of Texas that James Stillman was born. He moved to Hartford, Conn., where the son attended the public schools and later a private school in Ossining, N. Y.

Soon after he left school Mr. Stillman obtained employment in the New York cotton commission house of Smith &

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Eve. 8—Mat. Today.—Advt.

MOSCOW CONGRESS RATIFIES PEACE; HAD RECEIVED PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE; WASHINGTON SPURS WAR EFFORTS

AMERICA'S TASK GRIMMER

Washington Officials Scout Rumors of an Early Peace.

NO ILLUSIONS ON GERMANY

Conquests in the East Destroy the Prospect of Teuton Concessions.

NEW SPIRIT IN WAR TASK

Co-operation with Congress a Sign of Determination to Fight to Victory.

Allies Will Make No Peace at Russia's Expense, Cecil Says

LONDON, March 15.—Replying to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the rumors that proposals had been received from Germany for a peace at the expense of Russia, Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, said in the House of Commons today:

"As far as I know, no such proposals are being considered or will be considered."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In some curious way the impression has spread through the country that peace will come soon. Nobody seems able to formulate a reason for this impression, but many persons are satisfied in their own minds, judged by what is said and heard in Washington, to which opinion from all sections drifts naturally, that the end of the war is near.

An American soldier in France writes to his mother that the French are confident that hostilities will cease this year. A report comes to Washington that Wall Street knows that President Wilson is in frequent conference with certain bigwigs (unnamed) preparing the formulae for stopping the conflict. Others assert that they have this or that bit of information which points to an early peace. Most persons infected with the peace germ show their symptoms in some such expression as "I don't exactly know why, but I feel that the war won't go on much longer."

Sentiments and opinions of this character are exactly contrary to the Washington official view. A new spirit is noticeable here, a spirit of determination that carries with it the banishment of all illusions as to the task that confronts the United States and its co-belligerents.

The final collapse of Russia, the evidence that Germany is bent on conquest wherever it is possible, the knowledge that Austria-Hungary was using diplomatic camouflage in expressing sentiments that appeared to be at variance with Germany's desire to rule the world, the veiled threats of the Prussian autocracy to the Scandinavian nations, have brought to Washington a full realization that the future of democratic institutions depends upon the sword, and not on peace by understanding with Germany on the other side of the peace table.

New Motto Is "Live or Die."

"We have been going on the principle of 'Live and Let Live,'" said one of the foremost men of the Government. "From now on we are going on the principle of 'Live or Die.'"

The new spirit, or rather the forceful expression of the old spirit, is exemplified in the decision of Great Britain and the United States to commandeer Dutch ships. In this action, as in others of a similar character contemplated, the two English-speaking nations intend to live up to all the obligations of international law. But while they have satisfied themselves that the seizure is justified by international observance and precedent, including Prussia's seizure of British tonnage in the Franco-Prussian War, they contend that justification is emphasized on the moral ground that the Allies are fighting the battle of small neutral States which must stand their share of sacrifice in the struggle to aid them.

Under the new conditions that have arisen through the triumphal progress of Germany and Austria in Eastern Europe, the Washington Government feels that it is fighting more than ever for the basic principle of President Wilson's policy of protecting small States from the aggression of militaristic powers. "The League to Enforce Peace is now in operation" was the way the situation was expressed by one of those in a position to understand the President's point of view.

The Allies are banded together in the struggle to prevent Germany and her subservient partners from extending their domination over all the peoples who are unable to protect themselves. Russia, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, not to speak of Belgium, are feeling the effects of the conqueror's iron rule. It is realized that this condition arises out of the fortunes of war. But in the

Continued on Page Three.

Message of President Wilson to Soviets Delivered Two Days Before Congress Met

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The decision of All-Russian Congress of Soviets at Moscow to ratify the German peace terms, announced in press cables today, was reached after receipt of President Wilson's message to the Russian people assuring them that America would take the first opportunity to help them regain their complete sovereignty and independence.

A message received at the State Department today from American Consul Summers at Moscow said the President's message was delivered two days before the Soviets met.

LABOR REPUDIATES ALL TALK OF PEACE

Union Mass Meeting Roars Approval of Wilson's Plea for War Till Victory Is Won.

PLEDGED TO FULL EFFORT

British Delegates Assured by Resolution That American Unions Are Steadfast.

American labor in New York last night took a decided stand in favor of the "no peace without victory" policy enunciated by President Wilson. At a meeting of the New York Central Federated Union, in the Labor Temple, at 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, which had as its guests W. A. Appleton and Joshua Butterworth of the British Labor Mission visiting this country, a proposal to have trade unions in the United States get behind a movement to end the war by international conferences instead of fighting was howled down with a roar of protest.

"I want to tell you this," shouted Leon Rouse, delegate from "Big Six" Typographical Union, after it had been determined that American labor was not going into any conference which included Germans, "if you had adopted that proposal I would have walked out of this hall and asked my local to withdraw from this organization. The time to talk to German workers is when those fellows have done their bit to smash that autocracy which we are doing our best to down. We'll help them when they show the will and power to help themselves. I want to say, and I want you to tell England," he added, turning to the Englishmen, "that the American trade union movement throbs in unison with their British and French brothers for victory.

"If you show me a man with a thought of the failure of the allied force on the battlefield against the Kaiser, I'll show you a pro-German. You men must never forget that this is a war of determination or else it will be a war of extermination for us."

Mr. Rouse's words were applauded, and cries of "Good for you!" and "That's the way we feel!" greeted him as he walked to his seat.

British Labor Loyal.

The meeting was the weekly session of the Central Federated Union of New York, but it took on an added interest last night because of the presence of the two Britishers. Mr. Butterworth was the first speaker. He told of the experiences that the English Government had gone through trying to settle labor questions developed by the war. He told of how labor and capital had come together in an effort to solve any difficulties without embarrassing the Government. There was great applause when he said:

"In every question that has come up where the welfare of the individual organization or the man has come into opposition with the welfare of the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, the man and the organization have let their own interests go and have stood by the Government. Labor, for this reason, has the admiration and gratitude of the entire country."

Mr. Appleton followed Mr. Butterworth. He began with a résumé of the outbreak of hostilities, showing how Great Britain had tried to avoid the war forced on her by Germany.

He then passed on to the subject of international peace conferences.

"I have been traveling about your country for a couple of months," he said, "and many persons have asked me why we didn't make peace. They said that had British labor been willing, there could have been conferences with German labor, which would have settled the whole thing and saved millions of lives.

"I have said to those persons and I say to you that this is impossible. So far we have seen no disposition or power on the part of Germany to make peace on any terms that the world could stand. Russia is today a pitiful example of what comes of trusting Germany. You know now that all the time she was talking peace to the Russians she was preparing flying squadrons of troopers to advance on Russia whenever she got ready. She was taking, in absolute violation of her given word, strong and healthy soldiers from the eastern and transferring them to the western front. We may as well realize now that Germany is just as ready to exact the last pound of flesh today as she was in 1914, when she began her drive on Paris.

"I feel in my heart after seeing what

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"LET'S GO!—Maybe than we'll know!——" See top of page 3.—Advt.

PEACE DEFEATS BOLSHEVIST AIMS

Terms Imposed by Germany Cannot Be Carried Out Under Present Regime.

ARE FATAL TO ABSOLUTISM

Yet Reds, if They Survive, May Form Nucleus of National Resistance to Enemy.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11.—Premier Lenine and the other People's Commissaries left for Moscow last night. Petrograd is to be governed by a special committee headed by Zinoviev and nominated by the Petrograd Soviet. The work of this committee will be to maintain order and defend the approaches to Petrograd. The President of the military organization is Leon Trotzky, who had resigned his post as Commissary for Foreign Affairs, and will not attend the Moscow Congress.

The governing group is divided into a war and a peace party for immediate practical purposes.

The peace party headed by Lenine, now, obviously, has got the upper hand. Not, I imagine because any one, even among the most infatuated Bolsheviki, regards peace as tolerable or in the least degree final, but because a continuation of hostilities against the Germans at the present moment would be suicidal for the Bolshevist Government. They could not seriously fight. They would have to beat a precipitate retreat, with the certainty of being compelled ultimately to submit to a still more humiliating and destructive peace.

Lenine's Logic Convincing.

So far Lenine's logic is absolutely convincing. His argument from a contrast between the first and second Brest-Litovsk Conference is irrefutable, but then the position after peace is concluded will be hardly less difficult. Every clause of the peace treaty bristles with danger for the Bolsheviki. Lenine talks of a breathing space, and has outlined a program of further communist reforms to be put into execution when the war finally stops. But the execution of this program is incompatible with the practical fulfillment of the peace treaty. The financial and economic obligations imposed by Germany on Russia simply cannot be carried out under the present communal régime. Conflicts are inevitable as soon as the Germans come in and begin trading with Russia.

The peace terms will be enforced at the bayonet's point, and Socialist absolutism will no longer be possible.

The economic concessions to the Germans will make huge breaches in the Bolshevist system, but the Bolsheviki must be absolutist or nothing. Their power, their raison d'être, rests on the fact that they make continual efforts to destroy the capitalist system by decree and by direct action. Once their hands are tied by German intervention in the economic and social life of the country there remains no inherent reason why they should be a government at all, and this is why the war party, in spite of their defeat on the immediate issue, do not rest. They know that sooner or later a conflict with the Germans in some form is inevitable. For the sake of their Socialist aims they are driven into an attitude of bitter hostility to the Germans. I do not know whether they will be able ultimately to organize resistance, but it is clear that they now regard the Germans as the chief enemy, and that they are infusing into the masses a strong anti-German feeling.

Forced to Serve National Ends.

It is the strangest of paradoxes that those men who through their fanatical policy have put such tremendous advantages into the hands of Germany are now driven by their own policy to a point where they are compelled almost against their will to serve national ends and to organize national resistance. The whole internal situation is uncertain and incalculable, and the Bolsheviki may fall before they have time to reap the results of their peace policy and undertake the necessary measures of defense. They may be overturned by German influence. They are beset by German dangers from within and without. They stumble in economic pitfalls they themselves have done so much to create. They have aroused among the intelligent classes such hatred that many a short-sighted man in the street cries out for German rule as a relief from their despotism.

But as yet there is no alternative government in view, and if the Bolsheviki remain in power it is not at all im-

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VOTE FOR PEACE 453 TO 30

Delegate of Professional Unions Quits Red Party After Ballot.

TEUTONS TO TAKE CONTROL

Commissioners with Veto Power Will Sit on the Russian Ministries.

RUSSIA-UKRAINE PARLEY

Joint Conference Opens at Kiev in Effort to End Hostilities, Vienna Hears.

PETROGRAD, March 14.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, meeting at Moscow today, by a vote of 453 to 30 decided to ratify the peace treaty with the Central Powers.

M. Ryazonov, a prominent Bolshevist theorist, representative of all the professional unions, resigned from the Bolshevist Party after the vote.

In view of the repeated violations by both the Germans and the Russians of the line of demarcation fixed for the Pskov front, the Germans have demanded the establishment of a new line ten versts east of the present Russian position. A German official explanation of this change in the line is that it is necessary to strengthen Germany's strategic position.

Germans to Oversee Ministries.

German authorities have announced that German commissions with the power of veto will be appointed to the Russian Ministries to control the fulfillment of the treaty of peace.

The Germans have occupied Razdielnaya, a station on the Odessa railway line, and the evacuation of Odessa and Nicholiev is proceeding.

The German Admiral, Siegert, has been appointed commander of Odessa. Before the occupation of Odessa by the Germans anti-Jewish riots occurred there.

Fresh disorders have occurred in the German fleet off the Aland Islands, according to the Russian military newspaper, Krasnaya Armia.

The Caucasus Government has issued a statement in which it refuses to indorse the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, which cedes Kars, Batoum, and Ardahan to Turkey, and declares that peace with Turkey can only be signed by the Caucasus Government, which has sent its own delegation to Trebizond to discuss peace.

AMSTERDAM, March 13—(Delayed.)—The opening of peace negotiations at Kiev between Russia and Ukraine is reported in a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

The Ukrainian Rada, the dispatch says, will meet soon to ratify the peace treaty with the Central Powers.

Chaos Likely to Last a Long Time.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Official expression here today indicated that America and the Allies expect the action of the Moscow Congress to have little direct bearing on the general Russian situation. It apparently was believed that chaotic conditions will continue in Russia for a long time to come, even though the Germans make every effort to re-establish order and to reorganize the country's industrial and agricultural life.

Officials here do not profess to know to what extent Germany plans to use her forces in policing the provinces Russia is compelled to relinquish or how much further German troops may penetrate Russia itself. They were deeply interested in a dispatch from Moscow which said that the Russian factions were declaring freely that peace would be temporary only and that Russia would gather herself together with a new socialistic army to resist the Germans. The fact that only slightly more than half of the delegates expected to attend the congress were reported as voting also caused comment.

The attitude of the American Government toward any German move for a general peace at the expense of Russia is directly in line with the expression of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons today that even if such a proposal came from Germany it would not be considered.

LENINE'S MIGRATION A QUEER SCENE

Premier in Moscow, Capitalism's Stronghold, Serene Amid His Tattered Baggage.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 12.—Premier Lenine and his Government reached here last night, bringing back to Moscow its old rights of a capital city which Peter the Great took with him 215 years ago when he went north to build a new city on the swamps at the mouth of the Neva.

It was a strange homecoming. Never did any Government move with less pomp, unless it was the Government of Peter himself, who, like Lenine, had a

genial disregard for nonessentials. Today, in the hall of the National Hotel, I met Lenine, Bouch-Bruevitch, and Sverdloff. The hall was piled up with unimaginable rags and tatters of baggage and bedding rolled in blankets, and every kind of tatterdemalion basket and battered trunk. Here was Lenine himself, the best-hated man in Russia, and the man with most influence over his followers, calm as usual and fearless as usual, without any guard whatsoever, in the old stronghold of Russian capitalism, which is his sworn enemy.

This Moscow to which the Government has come is not the Moscow I knew a year ago. This is a city scarred by revolution. Corner houses, and sometimes the whole side of a street, are pitted all over with bullet holes. The Italian gate of the Kremlin has been badly knocked about by shellfire. Below the sacred picture on the gate still hangs the inscription declaring that throughout the raid of Napoleon in 1812 the picture was preserved undamaged by special provision of the Almighty, but the picture is now shot to pieces except for one bullet-wounded angel. Half the shop windows are boarded up. Many others have windows with half a dozen bullet holes patched with paper.

All the gates of the Kremlin except one are closed. I succeeded in getting in and saw huge stores of ammunition on hundreds of ammunition carts which, with a regiment of Lettish sharpshooters brought from the Smolny Institute, will go far to turn the old fortress of Ivan the Terrible into a new fortress of the revolution.

Lenine has succeeded in carrying a majority of the Bolshevist Party with him in the belief that separate peace is Russia's only hope of avoiding separate destruction and retaining power to recuperate and continue the struggle. The Russian propertied classes are nearer to the facts than England or France realizes—that peace in the true sense of the word is impossible so long as the Soviet power persists. Last night at the house of a Moscow business man I hard men say they would rather be ruled by the Chinese Emperor than by the Bolsheviki. They spoke of the Germans as saviors. As to the suggestion that the Bolsheviki have been bought by Germany these business men said: "We only wish they were."

They realize that the Soviet power with Lenine at its head is a danger to Germany and death to themselves. They realize that hostility between the Bolsheviki and German finance lies so deep that ratification of peace can delay for only a short time a renewal of hostilities. They realize that hostilities, military or political, will never actually cease until one or the other is overthrown, and that their own prospects of doing business with the Germans depends largely on the downfall of the Soviets, for which they pray.

The Allies will be helping them and Germany if they allow the intervention of Japan against the will of the Soviet in Siberia. Such an act would be as mad and as bad as support of the Ukrainian Rada on the foolish assumption that because it was opposed to the Soviet it was therefore opposed to Germany. It would be the deathblow to Russian plans of further resistance to Germany. It would not unlikely end in making a present to Germany of all the resources of Russia up to the Urals.

Nothing but the existence of the Soviet Government stands between Germany and the realization of her grandiose dream of Mitteleuropa. The Soviet Government also has a grandiose dream of European revolution which would make an end of militarism. Every step taken against the Soviet helps Germany.

Russia is temporarily concluding a separate peace. If the Soviet power is overthrow that peace may be permanent. That peace and the Soviet power cannot long exist.

MOSCOW, March 12.—Lenine and virtually all the governmental commissaries, except Leon Trotzky, arrived here tonight and officially opened the various ministries today, preparatory to the session of the All-Russian Congress. Many of the buildings in the ancient Kremlin, the leading hotels, and other buildings were requisitioned to accommodate the Government officials. The subordinate employes have been in process of transfer for weeks, as have the Government archives, but today, the first anniversary of the Russian revolution, marks the actual transfer of the new Government, and is being celebrated as a national holiday.

Some of the bureaus and many of the archives have been placed at Nijni-Novgorod, but most of the ministries are in Moscow, where they will remain indefinitely, unless the German invasion should render a further retreat necessary.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency and all the other strictly national bureaus accompanied the Government here.

HOW PEACE WAS ARRANGED.

More Onerous Terms Exacted After First Parley Failed.

The vote of 453 to 30, ratifying the Bolshevist peace with the Central Powers, indicates that only the Bolshevist caucus voted on the question in the Soviet of Soviets, or Congress of Congresses, at Moscow, whose full representation is 1,000, drawn from Bolshevist constituencies principally in European Russia's industrial centres, and completely ignoring all other classes of society—from peasant to land owner, from clerk to college professor.

It is believed that the Russian Constituent Assembly, which represented all classes of society, would have given a very different vote, but the assembly, which had met on Jan. 19, in order to draw up a democratic constitution, was on the same day dispersed by the Bolshevist Government. The secret of this Government's power is said to lie in the fact that it can manipulate at will about 500,000 soldiers belonging to the former Imperial Army, who on a secret order from Trotzky retained their arms and formations when the rest of the army was demobilized on Feb. 11, and were later reorganized as the Red Guard—the Army of Universal Freedom.

The direct steps by which the Bolshevist caucus at Moscow has confirmed the peace already accepted by Lenine and Trotzky are simple. The terms were first put forth by Count Czernin, acting for the Central Powers, on Dec. 25 at Brest-Litovsk in answer to the Bolshevist terms of three days before. On Jan. 2 the Bolshevist Government rejected them principally on account of the fact that the Central Governments had "refused to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from the occupied countries of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia."

Negotiations were, however, resumed on Jan. 10, at Brest-Litovsk, but the Germans remained obdurate in regard to the foregoing, which was incorporated in Article II. On Feb. 9, in order to hasten the matter, they made a separate peace with the Ukraine Rada, or Parliament, and three days later the Bolshevist delegates withdrew from Brest-Litovsk, declaring that while peace prevailed they would refrain from signing a treaty, and, as a guarantee of good faith, ordered a demobilization of the army—all but 500,000 of pronounced Bolshevist views.

On Feb. 17 Germany repudiated the armistice which had existed since Dec. 15, and renewed the invasion of the country.

On Feb. 19 a statement of the Bolshevist Government signed by Lenine and Trotzky upbraided the Germans for their lack of faith in "the Russian Councils' republic, which has declared the war as at an end and which is demobilizing its army on all fronts," and accepted the German terms, which now, on account of the new invasion, had been stretched to include the Gulf of Riga, Reval, and an indemnity of $4,000,000,000.

At the same time the Bolshevist Government tried to organize in defense of the country. Its Red Guard, however, was much occupied in attempting to make Bolshevist principles prevail in Finland and the Ukraine. The German invasion continued. Petrograd was placed in a state of defense and the Government removed to Moscow. Then on March 3 the treaty was signed. The most serious expansion of it was "to detach the regions of Karaband, Kars, and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of peoples to self-determination."

And now to the original terms of Dec. 25, and to the supplements of Feb. 19 and March 3, are said to have been added a number of commercial guarantees which will practically place the entire resources of Russia in the hands of the Teutonic Powers until 1925. Also the Bolshevist Government is to cease its propaganda among the proletariat of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The occupation of Odessa and the Black Sea littoral is due to an interpretation of the Ukraine treaty of Feb. 9, while Russia's surrender of Armenia, Batoum, Kars, and Erivan is what Germany has obtained for her ally, Turkey.

GERMANY TO ACCEPT ONLY CZAR RUBLES

All Currency Issued by Revolutionary Governments to be Barred in Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—Regarding financial and economic transactions of Germany with Russia as a result of the conclusion of peace, the Frankfurter Zeitung says that imports of rubles into Germany will be treated like any other foreign values; that is, the Imperial Bank can decide whether to accept ruble notes or not, but that from now on exchange will be regularly quoted like other foreign bills. Only so-called Czar rubles will be accepted, and not money issued after the fall of the Czar, such as Duma rubles, Kerensky rubles, or Maximalist rubles. There can be no private transaction in rubles, and the banker will act as commissioner.

The paper argues that the assumption that these transactions will lower the value of the mark is incorrect, as Czar rubles will be used to pay for Russia's exports. It asserts that this measure has already had an advantageous effect on rubles in neutral countries.

The same paper writes editorially of the "Economical Eastern Peace," pointing out that peace with Ukraine has been rightly called a bread peace, and that with Rumania an oil peace. It admits that even optimistic Germans have often questioned Germany's future economical relations, even in the eventuality of military victory. The Paris Conference authorities realized that equality of economical right could be bought by bitterest political situation, and even today the question of economical relations with the western powers is the most weighty problem, although separate peace has shown how easily these theoretical questions can be settled in practice.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, admits that the agreement with Great Russia is not the last word, that great tact will be required to avoid menacing conflicts, and that it will be necessary to show the Russians that Germany is more indispensable than ever. The paper says a member of the Economical Commission just returned from Petrograd shows how the Russion economical machine has become more and more rusty because the German machine was lacking, and that all the Russian representatives of trade and commerce admit this.

The paper then observes that the most imperative questions of the day are the exchange of goods and the financial question, and that it is well known that Russia has stored-up goods, not only grain from Ukraine, but enormous quantities of hides and skins from the Nijni-Novgorod district, flax from the Baltic, and Siberian products. It says the transport question is the most difficult of all. It approves of the sending of General Groener to South Russia, but says that even when this question is settled as well as can be in view of the lack of rolling stock there will still be the question of paying for the goods.

"With what shall we pay?" it goes on. "Presumably to a large extent with an exchange of bonds, but for this a sufficient quantity of exportable goods is necessary, and Russia wants chiefly manufactured goods. It is doubtful if we can deliver enough. * * * It can be assumed that Germany's smaller industries have some goods ready for the Russian market. It is not divulging a secret to say that for some time facilities have been given for the preparation of goods destined for the Russian market, and the need of agricultural machinery is especially urgent. Let us hope our own agricultural needs will leave a surplus for Russia.

"These exports alone, however, will not suffice in exchange for all we hope to receive from Russia. We control other means through our conditions with Russia as also with Rumania."

The paper argues that for years no interests have been paid by Russia, and that as the peace treaty allowed for the immediate payment of coupons, over a hundred million marks can be used in exchange for goods. The publication of the treaty did not make this question clear, or how the coupons should be paid for, but it is quite certain that cash payments are out of the question. The paper says it also is not clear whether interest due before the war must be paid now, but that this ought to be achieved, as it mostly concerns property of poor people, who, unlike the big capitalists, did not know the right time to sell.

All the same, it reflects even these sums are insufficient to pay for imports and it advocates the export of ruble notes, but is sceptical about their import on a large scale, arguing that this is a two-bladed sword. It hopes another means will be found. The paper admits that the fall in mark exchange and the simultaneous rise in rubles in neutral countries is naturally attributed to these transactions.

The article advocates an organized utilization of all Russian securities. For instance, the Ukrainian Republic might like to receive Russian railway securities in exchange for grain, as it would then have control of transportation. But ruble notes should not be accepted for those securities. The question of Russian State securities still remains unsettled, as also does the future payment of interests, and this must be clearly understood.

The paper, however, argues that Germany is in such a favorable situation that Russian securities must go up and it says that it is only necessary to compare present exchange in Germany and elsewhere, as, for instance, the rise in railway preferred shares of Germany, as compared with the slump in Russian shares in Paris. This shows Germany's clever plans to get rid of Russian rubles and at the same time receive much needed foodstuffs and raw materials in exchange.

LVOFF REPORT A MISTAKE.

Prince Kudacheff May Be Head of Far Eastern Movement.

LONDON, March 14.—The report of the establishment of a new Russian Government in the Far East, headed by Prince Lvoff, the first Premier of the Provisional Government in Russia after the revolution, is without foundation, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking today.

The report the message states, probably refers to a conference held in Peking by prominent Russians on Feb. 28, and it is assumed that Prince Nicholas Kudacheff, Russian Minister to China, who took part in the conference, was confused with Prince Lvoff.

RUMANIAN CABINET OUT.

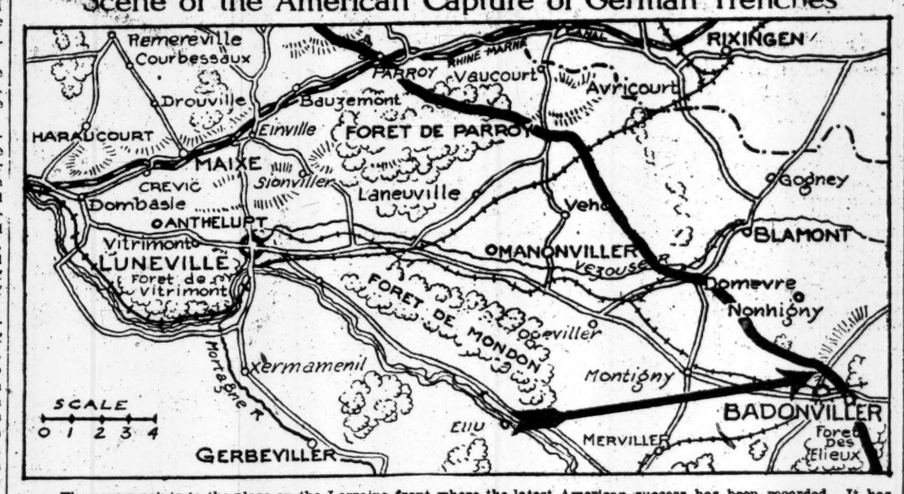
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department was advised by cable from Jassy, which has been Rumania's temporary capital, today that General Averescu, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned as Rumanian Premier and M. Marghiloman had undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet and was leaving for Bucharest. The Averescu Cabinet was formed on February 15 and lasted just a month.

LONDON, March 15.—An official statement from the Austro-Hungarian War Office, received here, says:

The last narrow stretch of Austro-Hungarian territory occupied by the Rumanians has been evacuated. The eastern boundary of the monarchy, after two and a half years of the heaviest war burdens, again is completely free.

Scene of the American Capture of German Trenches



The arrow points to the place on the Lorraine front where the latest American success has been recorded. It has been designated in dispatches only as being "east of Luneville" and the German trenches, leveled by American gunfire, and later taken by our troops, have been located as being "northwest and northeast of Badonviller."

Badonviller is about fifty-five miles southeast of Xivray, in the St. Mihiel sector, northwest of Toul, where the American troops hold a trench front of approximately eight miles.

ARMY GRATIFIED BY BAKER'S COMING

Continued from Page One.

to the delivery of mail to soldiers in France. Many members of Congress have received complaints concerning the delay in the mail.

AWAITS WORD FROM ARCHIE.

Colonel Hears He Was Decorated While on Operating Table.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 15.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received no further news today about his son, Captain Archibald, except through press dispatches, stating that the French War Cross was presented to the Captain while lying on an operating table.

"Hourly I am expecting some news from Archie or Ted," said the Colonel tonight. "I received only the one cable from Ted, and the actual news I get from the papers."

When told of how his son received the medal the Colonel said:

"That's fine. I am so proud of him. It is the greatest thing our family has received. I only hope that he will quickly recover from his wounds and again be on the firing line. You know that Ted is a Major in the division of which Archie is Captain. Therefore he was in a position to send me the cable he did, telling of the injury Archie suffered."

After receiving the cable Colonel Roosevelt sent the following cable to his son:

Archie: We are very anxious, but we are more proud than you can imagine. Gracie and baby all right. Your cross is the greatest possession family has.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt telephoned to Mrs. Archie Roosevelt in Boston several times during the day, giving her the news as he received it.

"Mrs. Archie is so proud of him," he said. "We hope to get additional cables in a few days. I guess the boy is pretty hard hit. We are glad he is not killed. He will be out again soon and going over the top."

COL. MacARTHUR DECORATED.

Unofficial Report of Honor Given to Rainbow Chief of Staff.

Unofficial advices, reaching this city yesterday, reported that Colonel Douglas MacArthur had been decorated with the French war cross for bravery in connection with operations in the Luneville sector in Lorraine.

Colonel MacArthur is Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division and is one of the best known of the younger officers of the army. He is a son of the late Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, and a brother of Captain Arthur MacArthur of the navy.

Colonel MacArthur, who is 38 years old, was the first honor man of the West Point class of 1903.

As a Major he was one of the chief aids on the staff of Major Gen. Frederick Funston during the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914. When the American forces were withdrawn he was recalled to Washington and assigned to duty as a member of the General Staff.

When Congress declared war on Germany he was chief censor in the War Department. Upon the organization of the Rainbow Division, with troops representing all sections of the country, he was ordered to duty as Chief of Staff to Major Gen. William A. Mann, appointed to command the division.

General Mann, who relinquished this command soon after the division reported to General Pershing in France, and is now commanding the Eastern Department, with headquarters on Governors Island, expressed his great pleasure when informed yesterday of the honor conferred on Colonel MacArthur.

"I can say," said General Mann, "that Colonel MacArthur is one of the ablest officers in the United States Army and also one of the most popular. I am very glad, indeed, that he has received the French decoration and I am sure that it will be an inspiration to all the men of the Rainbow. In going over the top with the men of the Rainbow, Colonel MacArthur evidently wanted to get a taste of the war shoulder to shoulder with his men. That he acquitted himself gallantly, of course, goes without saying."

1,722 Casualties in Overseas Forces So Far; 162 Killed in Action or Dead From Wounds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The total casualties among the American Expeditionary Forces, as announced by the War Department, reached a total of 1,722 today, with the addition of 62 names contained in General Pershing's latest list. There were 38 other names on the list, but these were withheld, pending an accurate checking. Most of these other casualties are of men slightly wounded.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths	Previously reported	Reported March 15	Total
Killed in action	132	4	136
Killed by accident	132	2	134
Died of disease	636	5	641
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown cause	13	0	13
Died of wounds	23	3	26
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,198	14	1,212
Wounded	427	48	475
Captured	21	0	21
Missing	14	0	14
Grand total	1,660	62	1,722

CASUALTIES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

These are the 62 casualties reported by General Pershing today:

Killed in Action—4.

ELLINGER, WILLIAM, private.
JARRETT, MARSHALL H., private.
WHITE, JOSEPH E., private.
MOLLES, JOAN DE POSTA, private.

Died of Wounds—3.

MILLER, LE ROY W., Sergeant.
BUTLER, TED A., private.
LARSEN, CARL, private.

Died of Accident—2.

WHITNER, RICHARD H., Lieutenant.
TODD, EDWIN C., private.

Died of Disease—5.

McCHORD, CHARLES M., Corporal, meningitis.
EDWARDS, EARNEST, private, pneumonia.
HOLMES, EDMUND G., private, meningitis.
MOLLER, EINAR REINHOLT, private, meningitis.
YORKES, JOSEPH A., private, pneumonia.

Wounded Severely—4.

LESCH, OTTO C., Sergeant.
PARKER, HOWARD G., bugler.
CARROLL, WILLIAM G., private.
CAMICK, RALPH R., private.

"Wounded"—2.

ROSS, LOUIS W., Lieutenant.
APPERSON, JOHN W., Lieutenant.

Wounded Slightly—42.

BLEDSOE, WILLIAM P., Lieutenant.
BURROW, GRANVILLE M., Lieutenant.
DABNEY, WILLIAM C., Lieutenant.
KAHN, CARL, Sergeant.
DAGG, LEWIS, Corporal.
KLEIN, JACOB, Corporal.
PHILLIPS, FRANK, Corporal.
WERNER, EENER, Corporal.
BALDWIN, BERNIE, private.
BEELER, FENLEY S., private.
BERAN, JOHN, private.
BRADFIELD, PERRY C., private.
CAIRNS, FREDERICK J., private.
COX, NOAH W., private.
CZAPA, JOE J., private.
DANKO, FRANK J., private.
DAVIS, WARTHY O., private.
DIBBLE, ARLO E., private.
DILLENBERGER, JACOB O., private.
DUKES, CLAY W., private.
EVENBYE, OLAF, private.
GERHART, HAROLD R., private.
FAHLGREN, ARCHIE, private.
GOLDSTEIN, PHILLIP, private.
KESSLER, HENRY, private.
KLACHKO, MIKE, private.
MERCER, BENJAMIN F., private.
MYERS, MAX, private.
NOGRI, DOMINICK P., private.
NELSON, HJALMAR G., private.
O'SHAUGHNESSEY, JAMES J., private.
PAGOTTO, ANGELO, private.
POTROVIC, JOSEPH F., private.
RICHTER, JOSEPH, private.
ROSS, THEODORE, private.
RZEZNIK, FRANK, private.
SCHWALBACH, HENRY F., private.
SMILEY, ALVIN, private.
TURNER, PERCY J., private.
WEIDMAN, HARRY F., private.
WEST, CLARE E., private.
WILCOX, EMERY E., private.

FINNISH PREMIER MADE DARING ESCAPE

Deceived Prison Guards, Hid with Eight Companions on Ship, Then Seized It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—Judge Svinhufvud, President of the Finnish Government, arrived in Berlin yesterday accompanied by eight other officials, after an adventurous flight from Helsingfors, where he and his companions had been held captive by Red Guards.

They managed to deceive the prison-keepers and got aboard a Russian ship in the harbor, where they concealed themselves. At night, when the steamer was on the open sea, Svinhufvud and his friends emerged from their hiding places, overwhelmed the men on deck and then made the Captain and the rest of the crew prisoners in their bunks, where they kept them until they consented to change the course to Reval, which was reached without any further incidents.

President Svinhufvud is stopping at the Esplanade Hotel. He is a vigorous man of 57, and shows no trace of his long captivity in Helsingfors, where food has become extremely scarce.

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—A number of men from America are playing an active part in the movements of the Finnish Red Guards.

The Commander in Chief of the Red Guards is said to be a man named Wesley, who, with his father, fled from Finland to America seventeen years ago to avoid imprisonment for circulating seditious literature. He was employed for several years as an engineer in an American automobile plant.

PEACE DEFEATS BOLSHEVIST AIMS

Continued from Page One.

possible that they may actually form the nucleus of national resistance. Then much may be forgiven them. Korniloff was prepared to fight for the Bolsheviki. If they are incredible it is because Korniloff is very far away, but such a combination is not inherently impossible. The Bolsheviki, for the defense of their Socialist ideals, Korniloff for purely patriotic reasons, the peasants for the sake of their land and all sorts of classes and nationalities in sheer self-defense, may ultimately be compelled to combine to fight the Germanst, because the Germans give them no other choice. Russia cannot rest under such a peace.

It may be a dream, but I cannot help being convinced that Russia must rise again. Now there is physical cowardice and moral collapse, and there is sheer elementary longing for rest and some kind of order, all of which is so far to the advantage of the Germans, but at the same time they cannot help feeling the stirring of a new national feeling, compounded of bitter shame and fierce indignation and desperate hope, and this strongest and most positive of feelings must mold the course of events. I am bound to say, however, that the prospect of intervention on the other side in the shape of Japanese occupation of Siberia chills this rising feeling, or rather diverts its point from the Germans. In many conversations with many different types of men I have not found more than one or two who could speak of it without resentment and chagrin.

Son Born to Lady Haig.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16.—A son was born to Lady Haig, wife of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force to France and Flanders, Friday night.

Field Marshal Haig, then General Haig, was married in 1905 to the Hon. Dorothy Vivian, daughter of the third Lord Vivian. They had one daughter, who was born several years ago.

MINIMIZE GERMAN GAINS IN RUSSIA

Washington Officials Think Immediate Economic Benefits Will Be Slight.

WHEAT SUPPLIES DEPLETED

Germans May Get 40,000,000 Bushels Next Fall—Fats Available in Siberia.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Germany's military and political victories in Russia will give her little economic benefit immediately, in the opinion of American officials familiar with the resources of the territory in question, although it is taken for granted that Germany will make the most of the opportunities for organization and will reap rewards accordingly.

Not more than 10,000,000 bushels of grain is believed to be available in Eastern and Southern Russia after the demoralization of the last year, which has curtailed production and increased waste. In October it is possible that from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels will be available for the spoilers from the new crop.

Perhaps more important than grain will be the vast resources of the Siberian dairy farms, which have been developed by German capital, and which will begin to supply in June the fats for which Germany admittedly has been suffering.

Semi-official reports of the capture of 80,000,000 bushels of grain in Rumania are ridiculed by officials here on the strength of reports from American Red Cross workers and others who have been in Rumania recently. They say there was no grain to be bought in the open market, and that even when commandeered cars were sent under guard to remote regions, only limited quantities could be obtained, and those were subject to pilfering by the needy population if left unguarded for any time.

Russia always has been a country to sell its grain rapidly after the harvest, because there are few facilities for storage. After a year of anarchy, in which the question of food constantly has been uppermost in the minds of a populace excited by sudden power and freedom, officials here say they believe little stored grain remains.

Production Greatly Reduced.

Supporting this belief are reports that last year's crops in Russia were below normal. Production in the empire has always been greatest on the large farms, because the poor farmers were without the capital and machinery to cultivate the ground effectively. The revolution and its incitement against the land barons have resulted in the division of many fine estates, so that production has inevitably suffered. Furthermore, returning Americans say that revolutionary doctrines paralyzed the economic life of an ignorant people, who in many cases thought the time had come when they would live without labor and refused for weeks to make any exertion.

The meat supplies obtained in Russia undoubtedly will help Germany to some extent, but the amount of them will not be large. Many are in remote sections. The same thing is true of the vast mineral resources, which are found chiefly in the Ural Mountains, in mines which have been neglected of late and are reached only by a transportation system that has lost much of its efficiency."

That German organization, perhaps the kind exemplified in Belgium, will get the most out of the conquered land, officials have no doubt. It is evident, however, that the constant pressure on the western front, especially with American troops fighting there, will not allow any large army to be put in Russia, as has been done in Belgium.

Germany's capture of whatever grain is available does not affect the allied supplies, since neither Russia nor Rumania has been rationed by the other nations.

DEATH FOR PROPAGANDISTS.

Methodists Urge It for All Who Oppose America's Purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Death for German propagandists and American traitors was advocated today by the Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, in resolutions unanimously adopted at the 131st annual meeting being held here.

"We urge the speedy enactment of a law," the resolution stated, "which will mete out to German propagandists and traitorous Americans the full penalty of spies."

Amid cheering and patriotic enthusiasm the 400 ministers attending the conference joined in approving the resolutions, which also affirmed loyalty to President Wilson and urged the immediate establishment of war prohibition, particularly the formation of a "dry" zone for the protection of soldiers and sailors.

ASSERTS CONFIDENCE IN GERMAN FINANCE

Reichsbank President Says Bankruptcy Is Unthinkable While Army Is Unbeaten.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 15.—Addressing a meeting in Munich, Herr Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, speaking on the subject of the coming eighth German war loan, said:

"Hope that the eighth war loan would be a peace loan has been rendered vain by our enemies. They wish to smash Germany and her economic strength, but their plans stand on a false basis. Yet again will the German sword out there and the industrial hammer at home have hard work to do, and also this time will the moral strength of our people win the upper hand.

"As far as can be humanly seen, the next few weeks will be decisive in the matter of our future and, perhaps, of that of the world. All the more urgent, therefore, is the call for provision of means to cover the new loan.

"The financial position of Germany is more favorable than that of our enemies. Germany's war expenditure up to the present time has been about 107 milliards of marks, of which 70 per cent. is covered by long-date loans. In England the percentage is only fifty-eight.

"Our exchange, too, has shown a pleasing improvement during recent months. The amount of fluid capital in Germany has risen from eight milliards of marks before the war to twenty milliards at the present day. The savings banks have developed enormously, and all that shows that Germany's financial strength grows the longer the war lasts.

"Whether we shall obtain a war indemnity cannot be said. That depends on victory, which we have yet to win, but the bankruptcy of the German Empire is unthinkable so long as our enemies do not succeed in smashing us.

"The greater part of the war expenditure is productive and is economically employed in our country. It therefore represents no loss.

"One condition, however, must be fulfilled—the freedom of competition. A free way for German work in the whole world must again be won. Then we shall be able to carry our war expenditure more easily than either England or France. Over the door of Germany's future stand the words: 'Work twice as hard and save twice as much. Then we shall master the future, as we have mastered the past.'"

SERBIANS RESIST FOE'S PEACE EFFORTS

Oppression and Cajoling Alike Fail to Shake Little Nation's Loyalty.

GENEVA, March 15.—According to unofficial information reaching here, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria in the period since the Russian revolution have brought great pressure to bear upon Serbia to conclude a separate peace. Two means are said to have been employed, one involving oppressive measures and deportations in the occupied territories, while as another means to the end thirty Serbian Deputies of the National Party who were Austrophile and remained in Serbia after the retreat of the army were invited to Vienna and lavishly entertained.

Both plans, the advices declare, proved a complete failure, the Serbian people, despite their sufferings, remaining loyal to their allies and their King.

BERNE, March 13.—The peace treaties that have been signed by Russia and Rumania have not caused any change in Serbia's attitude, M. Gruitsch, Serbia's diplomatic representative here, has informed a Swiss interviewer. All the rumors in regard to a separate peace on the part of Serbia are unfounded, he declared.

Although Serbia had lost in the war and during the occupation about 1,000,000 of her inhabitants, there were still the men and the will to persevere in Serbia's former course.

SEEKS TO PLACATE POLES.

New Solution of Situation to be Announced by Germany.

AMSTERDAM, March 14.—Active negotiations are on foot for a reconciliation between Germany and Poland, and a new solution of the Polish situation will be announced shortly, according to the Kurjer Polsky of Warsaw.

ATTACK IMPERATIVE, HINDENBURG SAYS

Allies' "Unresponsive Attitude" Makes German Offensive Necessary.

LUDENDORFF BACKS CHIEF

Declares That Germany's Superiority in All Arms Assures a "German Peace."

AMSTERDAM, March 15.—According to news received here, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has stated in an interview in Berlin that the Entente has shown an unresponsive attitude toward Germany's peace intentions, and that the great German offensive, therefore, must go on.

In well-informed neutral quarters recently The Associated Press correspondent was told that the Germans were prepared to lose 300,000 men in an offensive operation.

Germany is now stronger than her enemies in men, material, and air forces, and in tanks as well, General von Ludendorff asserted in an interview in the Cologne Volkszeitung. The General said the enemy was welcome to attack and would find Germany ready, and that if he was not inclined to make peace he would have to fight.

"Our front in the west is now much more favorable for us than it was last year," General von Ludendorff told the interviewer. "How difficult the situation was must be gauged from the fact that we had to restore calm in the east and defeat Italy in the south. But now we are stronger than the enemy both as regards men, material, aerial forces, tanks. Everything, in fact, of which he boasted is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance.

"If the enemy wishes to attack now, let him do so. He will find us ready. If the enemy does not want peace, he will have to fight, and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war. With God's aid we will obtain a German peace, not a doubtful peace."

The Verdun offensive of the Germans, in which they failed utterly to break the French line, has been estimated in conservative quarters as having cost them something like 500,000 men.

GERMANS NOT SURE ABOUT OFFENSIVE

Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Says That Anyhow Delay Won't Enable Us to Help Much.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—Speaking of the coming German offensive the Berlin Local-Anzeiger says that taking everything into consideration Germany has no need to hurry her decision about the offensive, adding:

"That means that we can quietly await a favorable moment for the offensive with steady mind and with the deepest conviction of success, regardless of the American menaces."

The newspaper asserts that the Entente's belief that delay will offer favorable opportunity to strengthen their forces with American troops is incorrect. It says that the American Army can in no way make up the loss of the Russian and Rumanian Armies, and insists that the Americans have very little war material at their disposal, and that the U-boats will make further transportation too difficult.

The Lokal-Anzeiger is by no means certain that Germany's position demands an offensive, but adds that decision of the war lords can be quietly awaited.

THE TIMES correspondent can state on excellent authority that the question as to whether there will be an offensive or not is probably known to only three persons in all Germany, but if it is decided on, they are confident of breaking through.

Commenting on the reported statements of Major Deeds, on American airplanes being out of date, The Cologne Gazette remarks that this report on the lack of progress in the construction of aircraft is somewhat remarkable as the Entente had reckoned especially on America in this matter.

LABOR REPUDIATES ALL TALK OF PEACE

Continued from Page One.

has come from Germany that there is no way out of this war except by victory, about which your President has spoken so eloquently."

After Mr. Appleton had finished, Alexander Law, a delegate from the Carpenters' Union, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity express to the trade union movement of Great Britain, through its representatives, Messrs. Appleton and Butterworth, our earnest and sincere determination to continue with our whole efforts until the great war is brought to a conclusion in a manner that will forever safeguard democracy for all peoples.

"Resolved, That there can be no turning back, and that there must be no premature peace. The organized trade union movement of the United States is inherently loyal to the national aspirations for a victorious war against autocracy as represented by the Central Powers of Europe."

It was when the resolution was introduced that Charles Weinstein of the Sign Painters' Union brought up the question of an international conference.

"I would like to amend that resolution," he said, "to read that the Central Federated Union express its approval of an international conference which shall include the German workers, following the suggestion made by the British Labor Party and the Trades Council of Great Britain. I am in favor of smashing autocracy, but I believe that we can get German labor to overthrow that autocracy more quickly if we can once get it into their heads that the Kaiser is wrong. That will be the quickest way to end the war, in my opinion."

There were shouts of "He is out of order!" and "That's a foolish motion!" from all parts of the hall, when Mr. Weinstein sat down.

After the amendment had been definitely voted down and the resolution adopted unanimously, Thomas Rock, the Chairman, said with a smile:

"I had no idea how the brothers felt on the subject, but I decided I would let it come to a vote and be beaten rather than appear tyrannical and save a little time."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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'AMERICAN JURIST' EXCITES GERMANS

His Reference to Mexico Seized On as Justifying Belgian Outrages.

HIS TIMES ARTICLE QUOTED

Berlin Paper Calls It an "Incontrovertible Argument" for Germany's Action in 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 14.—Both the German and Dutch press evinces considerable interest in the series of articles published by THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled "America After the War," by an American jurist, in which the writer declares with reference to Mexico that the neutrality of that country must not be respected by the United States in case of danger arising that it may be made a base for a foreign invasion, and that, even at the slightest indication of any such possibility, the United States military authorities ought to make the same use of Mexican ports as they would of their own.

This paragraph is pointed at "as the most brazen and unscrupulous application of the principle of might before right." The Dutch and German commentators recall the American attitude during the German march through Belgium. Most interesting is what the military expert of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says:

"What seems to us most remarkable is that these utterances should emanate from an American jurist, who doubtless not only gives voice to the opinion most generally held among the American people, but actually believes that such measures as he proposes are quite admissible under international law, and even imperative. Of course we are used to surprises from the country of unlimited possibilities, but this frivolity of a nation that claims to have entered the war to avenge Belgium and protect the neutrality of smaller States, surpasses everything.

Jeers at Inharmonious Entente.

"Let us look a little closer at this American doctrine. The writer of THE TIMES articles points with astonishing frankness to the possibility, even the probability, that Japan, in case of the war which to Americans appears unavoidable, might use Mexico as a base, and declares that at the very first indication of such a possibility the United States, in order to forestall Japan, will occupy Mexico and her ports. Let us take in consideration the fact that one of the largest American papers dares publish this view at a time when the United States is allied to Japan; at a time when negotiations are taking place for united action at the cost of another ally, Russia. Does not this new American doctrine throw a clearing light on the inner condition of this Entente cordiale that has been welded together so laboriously, and seems already a prey to intrigues that breed a thousand germs for future disputes?

An Excuse for Invading Belgium.

"But that does not concern us now; what interests us most is the extraordinary similarity between the situation as foreseen by Americans in a future war with Japan and that of Germany at the beginning of the world war in 1914, and the way by which America has determined to extricate herself from this difficulty—because the world cannot expect that the United States will permit itself to be overrun from bases on Mexican soil.' America, who turned against us for our march through Belgium on account of humanitarian principles, does not hesitate to throw these principles overboard as soon as her own interests seem touched.

"But the most shameless thing is that here it is planned to oppress a neighboring nation, of whose co-operation with Japan the Americans so far have not the slightest proof. We ought to be grateful to that American jurist for his article, because it forms an incontrovertible, if involuntary, argument in favor of our own action in 1914. Truly, 'at the height of danger we would not risk our own destruction,' but began our march through Belgium. Every clear-headed soldier knew that England and France had prepared for the invasion of Germany, using Belgium as a salient. We knew England's plans in Antwerp; we knew France was accumulating armies at Chalons. The only use the Belgian chain of fortresses could possibly serve was the protection of the Entente bases, and this use had been planned for a decade in the minutest details. If we needed any further evidence it was furnished by the continuous journeys of French and English staff officers along the Belgian frontier. We were bound to anticipate them if we wanted to prevent our own destruction.

"It is some satisfaction to us that America, who is not yet threatened, recognizes the terrific danger of such a basic salient, and determines not only to act in the same way we did, but go even further, because she will make the same use of Mexican ports as of her own—which may be justified on account of the character of a protective American war, but will have a more destructive effect on the economic life of that neutral than our march through Belgium.

"On one point we agree unreservedly with The Times article—that in such a case neutrality must be sacrificed to the security and self-preservation of a great and populous nation."

Speaking of THE TIMES articles on Mexico, Count zu Reventlow in the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung calls Mexico the American Belgium and says that Germany will be grateful for the moral approval of Germany's march through Belgium by the publication of these articles. The paper insists that nothing better could happen than that a country which reproached Germany for alleged breach of neutrality and said it was fighting for the freedom of the smaller States should become an unwitting shield bearer in the Belgian question. It goes on:

"America has shown her true face."

APPLAUDS AMERICA'S VIGOR.

London Daily Mail Discusses Bill to Sell German Property.

LONDON, March 14.—Under the heading, "America Means Business," The Daily Mail, in referring to the bill authorizing the sale of German property in the United States, declares editorially:

"The vigor and directness with which President Wilson and his advisers are setting about this essential business are smashing blows to Germany. They show, too, how rapidly the American Government and people are taking the measure of their enemy. They know that every economic weapon which the Allies possess, singly and collectively, must be brought into play."

Alluding to the German property affected by the bill, the newspaper continues:

"We may be very sure that this property, or the proceeds of it, will be held by the United States until all the American claims against Germany are satisfied."

Austrian Shopmen Out; Defy Army; Strike Spreads

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The men in the workshops of the Austrian railways have struck and refused to obey the orders of the military to return to work, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger states.

The strike, it is added, is spreading to other factories.

FALLEN GOTHA CHIEF UNMOVED BY PLIGHT

Schoebler Refuses to Admit Wrong in Killing Women and Children in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—The death of the commander of the Gotha brought down just before midnight Monday near Château Thierry on the battlefield of the Marne after the raid on Paris was full of dramatic incident.

The commander's two companions were burnt to death when the machine fell, but he succeeded in leaving it and bolted across the country, his clothes afire. A French soldier dashed after him, and, according to his own account, rolled him over and extinguished the flames.

By order of a General passing in an automobile who had seen the fall the officer was taken to a hospital. He was in a hopeless condition. His whole body was covered with severe cuts and burns.

Although in agony, he pluckily hid his pain. His first request was that he should be well cared for. The General replied:

"You are wounded, and a wounded man is sacred among us French. I wish I could feel sure that our wounded were as well treated in Germany."

The General then questioned the officer, who said that he carried out the work assigned him.

"Did you bomb Paris?" asked the General.

"Yes," the German replied.

"Then you have killed women and children," the General said.

"I had my orders," the officer answered.

His greatest anxiety appeared to be that he be given the respect due his rank, and he struggled to point to a pocket where his identification papers were. These revealed that he was Captain Schöbler, a Bavarian, born in Munich. He refused to say to what squadron he belonged, but the papers showed that he commanded the Third Air Squadron of the Seventh German Army. The officer died in the night, enduring terrible pain.

Raid Danger Restricts Theatres.

PARIS, March 13.—The authorities have decided to close all theatres, music halls and motion picture places which are not situated near shelters in which patrons could take refuge quickly in the event of air raids. A list of the nearest shelters will be provided for all places of entertainment.

The Vaudeville Theatre, where Sasha Guitry's great success, "Debureau," is playing, announces that the evening performances will be omitted from today on. The Antoine Theatre, at which Firmin Gemier has just produced "Anthony and Cleopatra," will give daily performances at 1:30 o'clock, and three weekly at 5 o'clock. At the Athénée Theatre the performances will begin at 5:30 o'clock, with two matinées weekly at 1:30 P. M. At the Bouffes-Parisiens the performance will begin at 7 o'clock.

The prosperity of the Paris theatres, which is now threatened by the raids, is shown by the receipts from the tax on tickets. This yielded more than 1,200,000 francs last month, as compared with 630,000 francs in February of last year.

A judicial investigation has been opened into the circumstances attending the panic in a subway station which resulted in the death of seven men, twenty-nine women and thirty children during Monday night's air raid. The gates and doors giving access to the subways, which open outward, are being removed, and special arrangements are being made for cutting off and turning on the electric current during any future raid, as, according to the Temps, there have been some victims by electrocution in the subway in raiding periods.

The precautions taken in towns near the front that are frequently bombarded are being studied. At Calais and Dunkirk everybody descends into the cellars at nightfall, two or three buckets of water are placed in each cellar for use in case of fire, and a hammer for the clinching of broken gas pipes is left at hand. The people are also urged to carry whistles for the purpose of aiding the searchers in case of an occupied house collapsing.

DRINKING IN BRITAIN REDUCED TWO-THIRDS

Premier Tells Free Churchmen He Won't Hesitate "Between Bread and Beer."

LONDON, March 13, (Delayed.)—The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain, owing to the reductions instituted by the Government, is now only one-third of what it was four years ago, Premier Lloyd George said in an address to the Free Churchmen at the City Temple today, when questioned about the drink traffic. No spirits were being manufactured at all, he said, and any one who four years ago had predicted such a thing would not have been believed. The Premier reiterated that, if it came to a question of choosing between bread and beer, the Government would not hesitate a moment.

The present, he added, was an hour of grave national emergency, the appeal of war was greater than patriotism, because it was an appeal for help gainst the forces of brutality and a cry of conscience against the greed and lust of one power. The function of the churches was to keep the nation up to the level of its high purpose when entering the war. No nation had ever entered war with a more holy purpose. The churches must keep the war to the end a holy war; anything else would disgrace the memory of the heroic dead.

Instead of having hunger at one end and surfeit at the other, the Premier said, there was a fair distribution of food among all classes and ranks. Speaking of the manner in which the carrying on of the war taxed his strength, he added:

"I know that the very zeal which by my oath to my King and country and my love of my native land, I felt bound to throw into my task has led to misunderstandings with my best friends that have caused me more distress than I can tell you. But pardon me; I have no time to clear that up now. I have a terrible task upon my shoulders, a task almost more than a man can bear, and I ask your help, sympathy, and prayers.

"Show me any way by which we can make peace without betraying the great and sacred trust for which we entered the war. I will listen gladly, gratefully, and thank God for the light given me. Short of that, mere peace talk is undermining the fibre and morale of the nation."

BRITISH CONFRONT FOE'S BIGGEST ARMY

But Gen. Maurice Voices Growing Doubt About Any Great Stroke Being Near.

BRITISH CONTROL THE AIR

He Forecasts Large Results When Our Full Aviation Power Is Developed in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—"Disbelief in an early development of the much talked-of German offensive on the western front is growing owing to the fact that after a period of weather favoring the air work preliminary to an offensive there are still no indications of the opening of operations on a big scale, said General Maurice, Director of British military operations, today.

General Maurice added that the recent aerial activity had been in favor of the British, whose aerial offensive had been steadily extended. The German raids on Paris, made under the guise of reprisals for British raids into German territory, were a clumsy attempt to create friction between the French and British. This was on a par with the German propaganda which sought to depreciate Great Britain's efforts in the war.

"America can now appreciate the fact," continued the General, "that it takes time to create and place new armies in the field. During the period of British preparation France had to bear the brunt of the war.

"Now look around on the various theatres of war and consider the part Great Britain is playing. Over and above its naval contribution, Great Britain's military efforts is greater than could have been anticipated by anybody four years ago. Half the German forces between the North Sea and Switzerland are arrayed against the British front. The German propagandists have slightingly compared the length of the British front with that held by the French, but geographical measurements are not the supreme test of importance.

"At no period of the war have the German forces opposite the British been so great as they are now, either absolutely or relatively."

General Maurice referred to the British assistance to Italy and to the British forces engaged against Turkey and against Bulgaria and to the expedition which was clearing the Germans out of their last colonial possession in East Africa. He emphasized the fact that he drew attention to these matters merely because of the German efforts to create the belief that Great Britain was using her allies and saving her own strength.

"I speak on the subject with reluctance," he went on, "but without boast or exaggeration it can be said that no member of the Entente has yet taken a share in the war corresponding with that borne by the British Empire. It is a most hopeful augury for the future that another great Anglo-Saxon power, the United States of America, is now preparing to come into the field and help us to carry the burden we are now bearing."

In conclusion General Maurice laid special emphasis on the part that America would play in the aerial warfare.

"If Great Britain," he said, "is steadily developing supremacy in the air, one can hardly picture what results will follow from the full development of America's resources for war in the air."

Germans Are Massed, Says Geddes.

BRISTOL, March 14.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking here yesterday, declared the disposition of the German armies on the British front was most remarkable.

"They have placed mass upon mass," he said, "and Germany's military object will be to strike at England. I have no doubt that Germany will strike not only at our forces in France but also, if she can, at the heart of England. • • •

"Men in enormous numbers are wanted, including men up to 50, to join for home defense."

CROWN OF COURLAND OFFERED TO KAISER

State Council Alleged to Have Expressed Confidence in His Just Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—With regard to an offer of the Ducal Crown of Courland to the King of Prussia, the German newspapers which comment at all on the situation express the conviction that the State Council really represents the will of the Courland people today or leave this phase of the question out of consideration. In political circles it is believed that Count Hertling will not answer in a hurry, since various authorities will have something to say about it, first of all the Reichstag and also the Bundesrat or Federal Council. The other Princes of the German Federation, too, will have to be consulted, and some members of the Reichstag suggest that before the new order takes effect in Courland the whole question ought to be submitted to a plebiscite in that country. Papers assert that persons who know Courland and her people believe such a plebiscite would result in some sort of political and economical connection with Prussia or Germany, if for no other reason than for the restitution and retention of law and order, the people of Courland having been made wise by the anarchical conditions prevailing until recently in adjacent countries. At a meeting of the State Council in Mitau, where it was decided to offer the crown to the House of Hohenzollern, the Lettish representatives, according to the Mitauer Zeitung, made the following declaration:

"In voting for the proposition the Lettish representatives express the desire of the Lettish people that Lettish parts of Balticum be not torn asunder but remain perpetually united. We also wish to emphasize that the Lettish people reject the idea of electing one of their own as Duke, but desire to have the German Kaiser and King of Prussia for monarch because they have the fullest confidence in his just and firm Government."

AMSTERDAM, March 14.—Germany has replied to Lithuania's repeated requests for recognition of her independence, by making her recognition dependent upon Lithuanian agreement to certain military, customs, railway, and currency conventions, according to the Vorwärts of Berlin. These conditions Lithuania, in the hope of bringing about an alleviation of her condition, is ready to accept.

Vorwärts says such procedure is in nowise reconcilable with the declaration made by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling last Nov. 29.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Serious differences between the German civil government and the military leaders over the plan of the General Staff to annex the Russian Baltic provinces are reported in an official dispatch based on German newspaper reports received here today from France. The dispatch says:

"A crown council at which were present Emperor William, Marshal Hindenburg, Count Hertling and many notable personages of the empire has been held to deliberate upon various questions relative to the conclusion of peace with Russia, to the offer made the Emperor of the ducal crown of Courland, and finally to the affairs of Rumania and Finland. It appears, judging from the report of the Berlin correspondent of the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, that serious differences of views have arisen once more between the majority of the Reichstag and the Government on one side and Great Headquarters on the other.

"These divergent views concern dynastic questions and the attaching to Germany of the four Russian Baltic provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, Courland and Lithuania, as well as the question of the rectification of the frontiers of Poland. As usual the General Staff supported by the Right desires the immediate solution of all these problems and naturally in a manner favorable to Germany. The civil government, which considers the present situation far from stable, prefers to temporize.

"The Leipziger Nachrichten, organ of the Crown Prince, writes that today Great Headquarters alone should make decisions that are of so great importance and that Count Hertling lacks in truth political judgment. The same paper says that Germany should annex all the rich industrial territory of West Poland. Then it announces that the German Government will shortly receive news of a resolution taken by the National Council of Lithuania, which, like that of Courland, desires to see its country reunited to the empire in a personal union.

FRENCH RECOVER CHAMPAGNE LOSS

Win Back Trenches in the Prosnes Region Which Germans Took on March 1.

GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT

Another Successful Raid Carried Out by Canadian Troops Near Lens.

PARIS, March 15.—In the Champagne region west of Monte Carnillet French troops have regained trenches which the Germans had occupied since March 1, according to the offical War Office statement issued today. The French brought back forty-two prisoners and two machine guns.

The statement adds:

"At the same time one of our detachments penetrated the German lines at Mont Blond and returned with prisoners.

"This morning a surprise attack by the Germans against French positions near Massiges was a complete failure.

"There is nothing important to report on the rest of the front except lively artillery firing in the region of Moncel and in the Violu sector."

Last night's official report of operations reads:

The enemy artillery activity in Champagne, in the region of the Monts; in the Vosges, east of St. Die, and in the region of Hartmannswellerkopf, was less violent.

During the day three German airplanes were destroyed by our pilots. It is confirmed that on March 9 Sub-Lieutenant Madon destroyed two German airplanes. Our aviators in several sorties recently carried out effectual bombardments, dropping 1,800 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, works and airdromes in the enemy zone.

BERLIN, March 15.—Strong French detachments gained a footing yesterday west of the Nauroy road (Champagne district) on the German Crown Prince's front, says today's Army Headquarters announcement. The bulletin reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The artillery fire was weak throughout the day, but increased in a few sectors before nightfall and revived at night temporarily in connection with our own and enemy reconnoitering.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The signaling post in the French Cathedral of Rheims was again observed to be active.

From the afternoon onward a violent fire was directed against our position north and northeast of Prosnes. Strong French detachments advanced in the evening on a wide front, but succeeded only in obtaining a footing in our foremost trenches west of the Thuizy-Nauroy road. Elsewhere they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was increased artillery firing throughout the day.

Much Raiding on British Front.

LONDON, March 15.—Canadian troops near Lens have again attacked enemy trenches with success and taken prisoners, according to the official communication issued this evening. Attempted enemy raids near Passchendaele and south of the Menin road were repulsed by the British. The bulletin reads:

At dawn this morning Canadian troops raided enemy trenches southeast of Lens and brought back fourteen prisoners.

A hostile raid was attempted last night in the neighborhood of Passchendaele by a large party of the enemy, who suffered heavily from our artillery barrage and machine gun fire in their unsuccessful attempt to reach our lines. We secured a few prisoners.

This morning, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts south of the Menin road, but was repulsed by rifle fire.

The hostile artillery was less active on most parts of the fronts, but it has shown somewhat greater activity in the Lens and Messines sectors and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

PLANS 16 PER CENT. TAX ON BIG FRENCH INCOMES

Budget Committee Expects to Raise $38,000,000 a Year by Graduated System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—A striking commentary on the changed alignment of French fiscal policy since the war is afforded by a brief editorial in Premier Clemenceau's L'Homme Libre this morning, congratulating the Budget Committee on its decision to raise the income tax, which the writer calls "perhaps the most perfect, certainly the least unfair, method of taxation."

The French nation, with its mass of small "rentiers," has always viewed an income tax with disfavor, and without doubt a great part of hostility to Caillaux before the war was due to his endeavors to enforce such a measure. The proposed amendment, which is almost certain to be carried, will bring in some 190,000,000 francs a year instead of the 30,000,000 which it was originally planned to raise. On a sliding scale, similar to that employed in the application of Great Britain and the United States, the tax will amount to 16 per cent. for big incomes—a ratio which is likely ot be considerably increased in the future, when the unsatisfactory character of the recently voted 10 per cent. tax on so-called luxuries, against which economists are already inveighing as tending to strangle commerce, is fully realized.

The editorial concludes with a hint that unless the income tax produces the amount required it may be necessary to resort to a tax on capital, that is, the arbitrary absorption by the State of part of large fortunes. Although such a course is exceedingly improbable, the whole tenor of the article in this newspaper indicates the imminence of basic alterations in the structure of the French taxation system.

BRITISH AIRMEN DOWN 24 GERMAN MACHINES

Large Squadrons of Airplanes Engage in Severe Combats on West Front.

LONDON, March 15.—There was severe aerial fighting on the western front yesterday between large groups of British and German machines and the British airmen accounted for twenty-four of the enemy. The official statement adds that five British machines are missing. It reads:

Aerial fighting was most severe, encounters occurring between large formations. Nineteen hostile machines were shot down and five others driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

Seven hundred bombs were dropped on enemy billets, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings at Courtrai and Denain. Further reports of the raid on Freiburg say that the bombs dropped were seen to burst on the railway station and around the power station.

Just after bombs were released our formation was attacked by a large number of machines, the fight lasting until the enemy was forced to withdraw. Three of our machines did not return.

MISS WILSON TO FRANCE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 15.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, announced today at the Wissahickon Barracks, Naval Reserve Force, that she is going to France. It is understodd that she will continue there the work which she has been doing at cantonments in this country.

AMERICA WILL SEND AIRPLANES BY JULY

Pershing Then Will Have Enough of Home Product to Protect Our Part of Line.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—American-built battleplanes will be in France by July in sufficient quantity to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops. This statement rests on the highest authority, and was made tonight with full recognition of all failures and disappointments that have hampered the development of the air program.

Figures on the aviation situation, as well as facts and figures on every other branch of the Government's war preparations, were laid today before virtually the full membership of the House Military Committee, as yesterday they were disclosed to the Senate Committee. Acting Secretary Crowell again presided at the session in the rooms of the War Council at the War Department, where the new policy of taking Congress directly into the confidence of the executive branch of the Government was launched.

The comment of Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the House Committee, expressed the sentiment of the House members on the new policy. He said it means team work by the whole Government on the enormous problems that face it. The figures revealed to the committee, the immediate, current demands of the war program, and the progress being made in meeting them, he added, made it clear that the country was still unawake to the enormity of its undertaking. Mr. Kahn predicted that great results could be looked for from now on if the weekly conferences with the legislative committees were continued.

American Airman Is Victor.

WITH THE LAFAYETTE FLYING SQUADRON, March 11.—Paul F. Baer of Fort Wayne, Ind., this afternoon downed a German airplane. Mr. Baer came to France in February, 1917, as a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps.

WASHINGTON SPURS OUR WAR EFFORTS

Continued from Page One.

vices for their detection. The production of aircraft by the United States is not all that has been claimed, according to report, but the President is said to be taking a personal interest in this condition, and no effort will be spared to overcome the setbacks.

Allies Realize Firmness Here.

All these things have not been lost on the partners of the United States in the war. They understand that the determination to win is foremost in the minds of those in authority in Washington, and has displaced every dream of an early peace.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador and head of the British War Mission, has entered into the most cordial relations with the Administration, and the good result of the teamwork is already apparent. M. André Tardieu, the head of the French War Mission, who declined a Cabinet office to return to America, is active in perfecting plans for French-American participation in the war. Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, who is also head of his Government's war mission, is equally active in co-operation.

The action of the Japanese Government in sending Viscount Ishii to the United States as Ambassador is regarded as assurance of even closer understanding between the two Governments. It was Viscount Ishii who, when he came here recently on a special mission, laid his cards on the table before Secretary Lansing, asked that suspicion be forgotten, and entered into the agreement that showed Japanese distrust of Germany and paved the way for cordial relations between Japan and the United States.

Washington view the turn of Holland, Denmark, and Norway, and perhaps Switzerland, may come next.

Whatever may have been the feeling among individual members of the Administration that led them to hope for an early peace, there is now a general determination and understanding that the war must go on until victory has come to the allied cause. Washington fully appreciates that hot shot and cold steel are the only arguments that appeal to Germany. The spirit that dominates here savors of the idea that Germany will see peace only when her enemies are victorious.

Spurt in War Preparations.

Lord Northcliffe's residence in America taught him the potent meaning of the expression "pep." If he were in Washington now he would grasp that even greater "pep" is being put into the conduct of the war. Under the impetus of the new order of things, which are partly the outgrowth of the investigation of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and partly of the knowledge that Germany has thrown aside pretense and is out for conquest, troops are moving to France in greater number, supplies for the Allies are being forwarded in enormous volume, and there has been improvement all along the line in industrial military activity.

A better understanding between the executive and legislative branches of the Government is shown in the invitation to members of the Military Committees of the Senate and House to attend meetings of the War Council. Under General Goethals the supply sections of the army are making long strides. Under General Wheeler the Ordnance Department is overcoming the handicap of delay in furnishing arms and ammunition, and the workers of that department are realizing that they are serving a going instead of a discredited concern.

It is true that doubts are expressed over the optimistic appraisement of the efforts to overcome the submarine menace, but conservative experts continue to insist that before the Summer is over the U-boats will have become a negligible quantity in their competition with destroyers, chasers and new devices for their detection. The production of aircraft by the United States is not all that has been claimed, according to report, but the President is said to be taking a personal interest in this condition, and no effort will be spared to overcome the setbacks.

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SAYS GERMANY'S ALLIES SEEK PEACE DISCUSSION

Cable to Washington Tells of Their Representatives Reaching Berne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following was given to its clients today by a new-gathering agency which devotes itself to foreign news as developed in Washington:

"Official dispatches form an allied foreign office, received here today, disclose an effort made by the allies of Germany to open in Berne a discussion with the Entente Powers on peace terms, and after failing in that quarter to receive any encouragement, the cable states, the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria obtained the ear of a representative of the United States.

"A Bulgarian delegate has arrived at Berne with the intention of proceeding to the United States, the advices state, and he Government which dispatched the cable reveals its concern in connection with the enemy machinations. The name of the American official approached in Switzerland was not given, but there is doubt here whether the person was the chargé d'Affaires or Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, representative of the Committee on Public Information."

The cable says in part:

"Representatives of Turkey have jointed the representatives at Berne of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria who are attempting to negotiate with the Entente. But they have been made to understand that England will have nothing to do with them. They have sought to get in touch with the Americans, toward whom they display much activity.

"The terms of peace proposed by Turkey and Bulgaria are as follows:

"For Turkey: The integrity of her territory, the abolition of the capitulations and provisions against any foreign intervention in her internal affairs in the future.

"For Bulgaria: She declares that she complies with the principle of non-annexation, but asks for a referendum in the provinces actually occupied by her during this war, so that the populations would be enabled to declare what they want.

"According to certain dispatches, the American representative in Switzerland has communicated with the United States Government, telegraphing opinion."

Egyptian Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
119 West 40th Street NY.

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Booksellers to the World
All Books, All Languages

BACHIA'S HAVANA CIGARS
PRONOUNCED BAY-SHA
"The Bouquet is Epicurean"
32 sizes 10¢ to 30¢ each
At all Clubs, Hotels and Dealers in genuinely fine cigars
BACHIA & Co. N.Y.
Ask for Bachia's and get the best

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

TO KEEP THE PICTURES.
A strong and handsome binder to hold 26 issues of The Rotogravure Section of Sunday's New York Times will be mailed for $1.75. Cash with order. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Germany's Condition To-Day.
REVEALED IN
The World
20 Articles
By Cyril Brown
The World European Correspondent

A highly important series of articles revealing Germany's condition to-day. For five months representatives of The World on Germany's borders and agents within her borders have been gathering the facts for these articles. They embrace practically every phase of Germany to-day—Man Power—Food—Clothing—Imperial Finance—Socialism—Overorganization—Foreign Trade—Economic War and Mark Exchange—Railroads—Effects of Embargo—Privations of the People—Military Situation, &c. These articles will give a remarkable amount of information concerning Germany's present condition and her prospects.

BEGINS TO-MORROW IN THE WORLD DAILY THEREAFTER

Order the entire series in advance from your newsdealer, beginning with To-morrow's Sunday World. Each newsdealer's supply of The World is limited to demand.

J. D. Model Spring Suits, $25.00
INCLUDING New Stripes and Good-Looking Mixtures in out-of-the-common cloths of smartest cut. Pure wool; spruce fit; superior individual service rendered.

Phoenix Fancy Hosiery, 65c Pair
IRIDESCENT mixtures in all fashionable colors and between-shades for Spring to harmonize with any suit, cravat or shirt. *English Hand-Blocked Handkerchiefs*, half dozen, $1.85.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HOLLAND'S PLIGHT FAULT OF GERMANY

War Trade Board Explains in Detail Our Efforts to Reach Compact on Shipping.

MADE MANY CONCESSIONS

Statement of Negotiations Shows America Is Firmly Committed to Embargo Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The War Trade Board made public today the details of its negotiations with Holland, and while the document is couched in the most conciliatory terms, it shows that this Government is firmly committed to the policy that the Central Powers shall not benefit through any of the Northern neutral countries of Europe.

The document sets forth many of the things that the United States took into consideration when it proceeded to make effective the embargo declared by President Wilson, which cut off cattle fodder, foodstuffs, and other products which Holland wanted. There has been a rigid embargo since July 15, 1917.

The War Trade statement shows that it calculates Holland's needs at 450,000 tons of shipping, plus 100,000 tons for the European service, including transportation between Holland and England, France, Scandinavia and Portugal. The United States takes the position that all excess tonnage should be available to this nation and its allies.

The United States Government makes it apparent that it is unwilling to take the antagonistic attitude of the Central Powers into consideration in any further negotiations.

The statement made by the Netherlands Government is unofficially accepted as an indication of the exertion by Germany of more than mere diplomatic pressure upon Holland.

The carefully worded note made public today shows that the United States intends to adhere to the policy which it adopted almost a year ago, and which President Wilson succinctly stated when he said in his proclamation that the United States would not let go from its shores so much as a pound of foodstuffs which "directly or indirectly" gave aid to the enemy.

The Statement.

The statement is in part as follows:

"Owing to the participation of the United States in the war a new situation was created with regard to the provisioning of Holland from overseas. So far supplies have been obtained from neutral countries, and arrangements had to be made with belligerents who took to themselves the right to interfere with these supplies. The United States, however, had, by virtue of an indisputable sovereign right, to decide whether it would grant export licenses or not, either for raw materials or manufactured articles or for coal necessary for the bunkering of ships; for, so far as it was, therefore, still possible to obtain goods in countries remaining neutral or our colonies, it was practically impossible to convey these here unless the certainty existed that the necessary bunker coal would be supplied, either in Entente ports or American ports, where up till now negotiations carried on with the Entente and the United States separately had yielded no result.

"The circumstance was made use of that some American authorities in an economic sphere had proceeded to Europe to consult with the Entente in order to endeavor to come to an arrangement with the Entente and the United States together. The conversations which were conducted to this end at the end of 1917, principally in London, with representatives of the American, British, French, and Italian Governments, had in the first place the object of ascertaining the point of view of those Governments concerning supplies for Holland, while, on the other hand the Dutch representatives were given an opportunity to bring forward the peculiar position of Holland and to make it clear in how far the general principles which the various Governments had announced concerning the provisioning of neutrals might or might not be applicable to Holland. The object of the conversations was not in the first place to come to a definite arrangement. The delegates of the Governments had not any authority to proceed to the signing of an agreement, but they might be considered as being well versed in the position of their Governments so that a basis could be laid upon which an arrangement might be worked out.

Foundation for an Agreement.

"The result of these conversations was that the Dutch delegates were enabled to lay before their Government a basis upon which the associated Governments would be prepared to enter into an arrangement. Upon this basis proposals would be worked out which would be laid before the associated Governments. In judging of this basis it had to be taken into account also that the associated Governments were not bound to adopt the whole of the contents unrevised. The principal points which had to be arranged were the following: First, supplies for Holland; second, exports from Holland; third, Dutch shipping.

"First—Holland would obtain the necessary facilities for the import of certain articles given in the list, added as a supplement to this note, a definite guarantee that all these goods would really be available. It has as a matter of fact not been given, but the statement was made that there would be an honest endeavor to do so. These supplies would be furnished without any other conditions whatsoever other than that they would be destined for use in Holland. Some special condition is expressly given in the supplement hereto; cattle food and fertilizers occupy a special place.

"Originally the delegates of the associated Governments were not prepared to furnish Holland with fodder and fertilizers because the articles would increase the production of articles which Holland is exporting to the Central Powers. They, however, further stated they would advise their Governments to furnish these articles, provided the export of products which were affected by them were either stopped or limited. The products affected by the supply of fodder were butter, cheese, cattle and cattle products, horses, poultry and eggs, pigs and pork products, and, by the supply of manure, potatoes, sugar, and seed. All allowances are below the normal needs and limited by the prevailing scarcity. They are, however, considered sufficient to provide for the most necessary requirements. For some, probably, an increase is to be obtained.

"Second—Except as hereinabove mentioned, the Associated Governments would not object to the maintenance of existing arrangements concerning the export of our agricultural products.

"Third—Holland would be able to retain at her disposal sufficient tonnage to convey the supplies mentioned in the supplements hereto. To this end Dutch vessels would obtain in all ports belonging to the Associated Governments bunker coal and would be cleared as speedily as possible. With regard to supplies from the Dutch East Indies, our vessels would have to sail around the Cape of Good hope and could bunker in South African ports. Besides the tonnage for supplies for Holland, tonnage would have to be made available for exports from the Dutch East Indies to countries other than Holland. The remaining tonnage would be held at the disposal of the Associated Governments for use outside the so-called danger zone.

"Calculations on this basis of the foregoing show that Holland will require for her supplies, inclusive of those from India, about 450,000 tons, plus about 100,000 tons for the European service, (England, France, Scandinavia, Spain, and Portugal.) For exports from the Indies to countries other than Holland the associated Governments were of opinion that 350,000 tons would be sufficient. After deduction of this tonnage from the whole of the Dutch transatlantic shipping about half a million tons would be left at the disposal of the associated Governments."

SEIZURES ENRAGE TEUTONS.

German Press Demands Drastic Action Against Holland.

LONDON, March 15.—The notice served on Holland by Great Britain and the United States regarding the taking over of Dutch ships in allied ports has thrown the German press into a towering rage, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company cables. The newspapers demand that Germany take the most drastic countermeasures if Holland gives way to the Allies.

Favor New's Question on Casualties.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A favorable report on a resolution of Senator New of Indiana, requesting the War Department to give the Senate its reasons for withholding the addresses of soldiers in Pershing's casualty lists, was obtained today by the Senate Military Committee. Senator New plans to ask its early adoption by the Senate.

EASTERN ROADS GET NEW RATE INCREASE

15% Advance on Articles Shipped in Large Quantities Allowed by Commission.

WILL NOT ADD TO EARNINGS

$58,000,000 Addition to Revenue Will Revert to the Government Under New Operating Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A general increase of about 15 per cent. in commodity rates was granted today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, supplementing a similar increase allowed last June in class rates.

The order applies only to articles shipped in large quantities, such as coal, brick, grain, foodstuffs, oil, stone, cement, lumber, and other staple products shipped under the "commodity" classification. The new rates will go into effect as soon as railroads file new tariffs, probably within a few weeks.

The action will add about $58,000,000 to the revenue of the Eastern roads, although it will not actually increase their earnings, since the sum will revert to the Government under the system of common operation, and railroads will be paid on the basis of a fixed compensation outlined in the railroad bill, just passed by Congress. Since the railroads applied for the increase more than six months ago, before Government operation was ordered, and was decided by the commission in the ordinary course of its business, the railroad administration is not directly responsible for the resulting higher rates.

The increase does not affect territory west of the Mississippi nor Southern territory, except for shipments originating in the East or destined to that district.

In general, today's order allows increases averaging 15 per cent. in rates not raised by the commission's decision on June 27 in the 15 per cent. case. The order then was estimated to increase the roads' freight revenues a little more than 5 per cent., and railroad men tonight figured that the latest increases would give Eastern roads between 7 and 10 per cent. more.

7 MONTHS' SAVING OF DAYLIGHT VOTED

Continued from Page One.

zone shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in October in each year the standard time of each zone shall, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing said zone, so that between the last Sunday in March at 2 o'clock antemeridian and the last Sunday in October at 2 o'clock antemeridian in each year the standard time in each zone shall be one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively.

"SECTION 4. That the standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Eastern Time; that of the second zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Central Time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Mountain Time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Pacific Time, and that of the fifth zone shall be known and designated as United States Standard Alaska Time.

"SECTION 5. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

Representative John Jacob Rogers, discussing the bill today, said that Germany was the first country to adopt the daylight saving plan and that all of the countries of Europe had followed Germany in it.

"This is the only thing today upon which the Allies and the Central Powers are in agreement," he said.

The new daylight saving system will work out in practice as follows: The men who leaves his home at 8 o'clock in the morning will still leave at 8 by the clock, but at 7 by sun time, but when the man goes home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the clock he will be going home at 4 o'clock sun time, and those people who work until 6 o'clock through the country will be going home at 5 o'clock sun time, but it will still be 6 o'clock by the clock.

No time tables will be changed, only the clock will be changed. No engagements will be changed. Banks and other institutions which opened at 10 A. M. will continue to use the same clock time, but their opening and closing will be an hour in advance of the sun time. The nation will be an hour ahead by the sun time in the running of trains and business.

MAYOR TO REVIEW PARADE.

Cardinal Farley Will Also See It from St. Patrick's Steps.

At a meeting of the New York County Branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday the Rev. Father John J. Coogan, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, a Police department Chaplain and a member of the order, complimented it upo nits decision not to attempt legal proceedings to prevent the St. Patrick's parade to be held this afternoon. The branch will observe St. Patrick's Day with a patriotic entertainment at the Harlem River Casino tonight. Representative McLaughlin will make an address on "Our Duty to the United States," and Daniel V. McCarthy, State President, and Representative Jerome F. Donovan will speak on the need of Irish unity in supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war. "The Life of St. Patrick" and an Irish pictorial play will be presented.

Mayor Hylan notified Roderick J. Kennedy, Chairman of the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee, that he would review the parade this afternoon. Cardinal Farley also will review it from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Women's organizations also will march this year. The parade will start at Forty-fifth Street at 2 o'clock, proceed north on Fifth Avenue to 120th Street, go west on 120th Street, around Mount Morris Park to Fifth Avenue, north on Fifth Avenue to 126th Street, east on 126th Street to Third Avenue.

AIR POLICE FOR THE CITY.

New Reserve May Also Have Mounted and Harbor Squads.

As a part of the newly organized police reserve, formerly the Home Defense League, of which Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, is to be the head, there is to be organized a division of air defense, according to reports current at Police Headquarters yesterday. The police reserves, if the reports are accurate, also will include a mounted squad and a harbor squad, in addition to the regular reserve patrolmen with their olive drab uniforms and campaign hats.

Police officials declined to comment on the new organization last night, but from conversation with several who have been conversant with the plans it was learned that Commissioner Wanamaker is highly enthusiastic over the proposal to develop police aviators. It is expected that the mounted part of the police reserve will be drawn from those who own riding horses, while the harbor squad will be made up of those who own motor boats.

BRITISH SPUR WAR LOANS.

LONDON, March 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the special effort last week to sell national war bonds throughout the country had resulted in subscriptions totalling £127,870,240. To this sum, he said, must be added, £2,900,000 of the Post Office issue and £8,100,000 in war savings certificates, making a grand total of £138,870,240 subscribed for the prosecution of the war.

The Chancellor said that since October, when the issue of war bonds began, the total amount sold had been £570,000,000.

FIGHTING FOR JUSTICE, PRESIDENT DECLARES

Not Domination Nor Conquest, He Tells Mississippians—Encourages Community Councils.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15.—A message from President Wilson setting forth the purposes of the United States in going to war with Germany was read here today at a meeting of the Mississippi State War Council. Secretary Houston was a speaker. The President's message said:

"I am sure that the leaders of Mississippi will seize this great opportunity to plan, through similar county conferences, and through meetings at every county cross roads, to carry everywhere through the State the message that we are fighting not for conquest, but for justice; not for domination, but for fair and open dealings among the people of the earth."

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 15.—A telegram from President Wilson saying that Maine, in extending its national defense organization by the creation of community councils, was making an advance of vital significance, was received today by Harold M. Sewall, Chairman of the State Committee on Public Safety.

"It will, I believe, result, when thoroughly carried out, in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before," President Wilson said. "It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which, no doubt, will have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking.

"It is only by extending your organization to small communities that every citizen of the State can be reached and touched with the inspiration of the common cause.

"Through this great new organization we will express with added emphasis our will to win and our confidence in the utter righteousness of our purpose."

TWO NAVAL AIRMEN KILLED.

Velie and Perkins the Victims of Accidents in Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Navy Department today announced the following casualties:

Henry Glen Velie, Quartermaster, second class, U. S. N., killed in an airplane accident in Scotland; mother, Mrs. Mabel A. Weil, 928 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago. Velie enlisted April 2, 1917, in Chicago.

Roger Conant Perkins, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F., student naval aviator, killed March 13 by a fall in a seaplane at Key West, Fla.; mother, Mrs. Sidney Kingman Perkins, Manchester, Vt. Perkins enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force April 9, 1917.

SENATOR JONES ALARMED.

Believes Public Would Be Appalled at Real Shipping Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Speaking in the Senate today, Senator Jones of Washington declared the American people would be appalled if they knew the real shipping situation.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the enemy knows the situation better than our own people know it."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
864-866 and 868 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Present, to-day new designs in STREET HATS for wear with the Tailored Suit-Dress.

Smart roll-edge turbans with trimmings of Astrakhan ostrich—Flower-crowned styles—Chrysanthemum turbans of uncut loops in velvet baby-ribbon—Ostrich-tufted rough hats—Soutached and embroidered taffetas in combination with straw—Veiled flower effects—Raphia Flower trimmings and many interpretations of the new flowing Burnous Veils artistically draped on turbans of various shapes and sizes.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

The Day of the Ingenue

Miss Springtime Dons a Tailored Suit

A model she may wear with pride is a novelty suit of Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, clay or tan. She may choose, as she prefers, a chic pony coat, or the longer lines of her elders. Then there are the attractions of wide braid trimming, draped satin collars, tunic skirts and other items of distinction. Our reg. $47.50 . . . 39.50

Does she go to the Red Cross or her daily promenade, novelty suits in great variety of styles and colors are here to meet her needs. Pony coats, tuxedo effects, tucked belts, foulard ties. Copies, these, from unusual models and preserving the effective features of the originals. Our reg. $34.50 . . . . . 29.50

Suits for the "Sub-Deb," who must be smart in her school-world, are well-considered copies of more highly priced models, and include Norfolk styles pleated back and front, peplum coats, top pockets sash belts, braid bindings—in short, all the charms of "sister's" suits, as well as in all the colors. Special 18.50

For Misses and Small Women are a number of practical suits for sports, business or promenade, developed in serge. Oxford burella, tweed, wool velours and poplin. Navy, black, Pekin, tan, clay and checks. Important style features of the season are particularly featured in these models. Special 22.50

The Debutante's Delight
A World of Pretty Frocks

The lithe slenderness of youth makes possible so many pretty styles not always suitable for older people. First there are the serges, which make the appeal of simplicity. Some are semi-fitting with side tunics, sash belts and white satin collars. Others are made with a slip-over bodice, pleated tunic, and a dainty collar of tucked Georgette edged with lace. Special 18.50

Models in fine Serge, including the New Suit or Coat Dress, 27.75, 34.50 to 49.50

A quaint and dainty Taffeta Dress has a vest and collar of flowered voile. On the skirt are large pockets. Another pretty model is in crepe de Chine . . . Special 12.75

Georgette and Taffeta combine to produce a lovely frock in taupe, plum, navy, or new blue. There is a tunic overdress richly embroidered. The ever-popular Taffeta adapts itself for misses in a model of checked or plain silk, fashioned attractively with circular tunic and peplum; the waist shows an Eton effect, and the pretty collar and cuffs are of white Georgette, braid-embroidered. Mulberry, spring green and navy are the charming colors in which this frock may be had . . . . Special 19.50

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Introducing New Spring Suits For Men
Excellent Values at
$25.00

Two, three and four button styles, single or double breasted, carefully tailored to the Lord & Taylor standard of workmanship.

A broad selection of materials—unfinished worsteds, tweeds and flannels in fancy mixtures, stripes and checks.

No Charge for Alterations.
Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Fifth Floor Broadway, Front
Macy's Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway, Front

MEN! *Here Are Some Facts Verified by Our Shopping Reporters in a Tour of Comparison.*

Busy men don't like to shop. So, in this instance, we have done their shopping for them. After reading of our investigation—in fairness to themselves there is nothing left but to buy one of our

Men's and Young Men's
Spring Suits at $24.75

At ———'s suits of finished and unfinished worsted, at $25 equal our suits at $17.50.

At ———'s unfinished cheviots and worsteds at $30 are no better than ours at $24.75.

At ———'s we found no assortment at all and suits at $27.50 in some cases equalled ours at $24.75.

At ———'s we found a worsted suit at $33 of the same quality as those we sell for $24.75

———'s show some conservative garments at $32 that are no better than ours at $24.75.

And at ———'s the same quality costs $33.

And so it goes—from store to store—in no case offering the variety we do—and in no case offering the savings you get here.

Our Suits at $24.75

include tweeds, cheviots, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and other desirable fabrics, tailored in a variety of models that makes selection easy whether one's taste runs to the conservative or the more snappy styles.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Fitting MEN Properly

IF we only looked at a prospective customer as a pair of feet to be covered and gotten rid of as soon as possible, we would be just an ordinary shoe house in the crowd.

BUT, here is where we differ and why we have grown. We regard each customer as an individual problem to be well solved—so we provide the widest range of styles and shapes to choose from, and experienced clerks whose greatest asset is ability to fit properly.

MEN'S SHOES
6.50 to 12.00

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

IRELAND
As Her Poets Know Her

From the days of the Celtic Bards up to the present time Erin has had sons of genius to sing her praises and chant her charms. One of the books of verse listed below introduces a new Irish singer:

My Ireland—*Francis Carlin*	$1.12
A Treasury of Irish Verse—an anthology	1.57
The Hill of Vision—*James Stephens*	1.17
The Rocky Road to Dublin—*James Stephens*	87c
Singing Fires of Erin—*Eleanor R. Cox*	87c
The Poetical Works of W. B. Yeats	1.77
The Poems of Joseph Mary Plunkett	1.33
The Poems of Thomas MacDonagh	1.57
Thomas Moore's Poems—limp leather binding.	1.33
The Dublin Book of Irish Verse	3.14
The Book of Irish Poetry—edited with an introduction by *Alfred P. Graves, M. A.*	1.07
Songs of Loyal Hearts—*Rev. Wm. Livingston*	87c
Celtic Memories and other Poems—*Norreys Jephson O'Connor*	87c
Beside the Black Water—*Norreys Jephson O'Connor*	87c
Wild Earth and Other Poems—*Padraic Colum*	1.07

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Of course you can spoil
Club Cocktails
if you weaken them by shaking with fine ice. Best to cool the bottle.

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS
A Story of Secret Service
By Bennet Copplestone
Philadelphia Press says:—"Dawson is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system."
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Translated from the French of
Captain Ferdinand Belmont
Introduction by Henry Bordeaux
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DUTTON'S
A large variety of cards peculiarly appropriate to the Easter Season
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St Thomas Church

Chicago Daily Tribune says: "The greatest book of the war that I have read."
UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
For Sale Everywhere

THE UNWILLING VESTAL
By EDWARD LUCAS WHITE
Author of That Wonderful Historical Novel "EL SUPREMO"
No institution, of any country or period, was more notable, more peculiar or more interesting than that of the Order of Vestal Virgins of Ancient Rome. This book embodies all the existing information concerning the Vestals and their life, and anyone reading this book will, without effort, merely in the process of reading an absorbing story, assimilate all the extant knowledge relating to these wonderful princesses of a vanished democracy, their powers and privileges, and the Roman beliefs and customs which created and maintained the order.
Price $1.50 net. Postage Extra. Published April 1.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

JEWS GIVE $15,350 TO CATHOLIC FUND

Protestants Also Join Heartily in Campaign to Raise the $2,500,000 War Chest.

DANIELS TO OPEN DRIVE

Secretary of the Navy, the Rev. Dr. Manning, and Rabbi Silverman Will Address Hippodrome Meeting.

The Catholic drive to raise $2,500,000 in the Archdiocese here for the New York Catholic War Fund received an earnest in the shape of a substantial contribution and a promise of further support from the Jews of New York City at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Protestants of various denominations, as well as Jews, have enlisted to insure the success of the campaign.

Jews who met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday pledged themselves to subscribe a total of $15,350. Scores of Protestant ministers have volunteered to make appeals from their pulpits to aid the campaign, which is to be launched officially on Sunday night. A good illustration of the manner in which differences are being swept aside to unite for the common purpose of winning the war is the team which has been organized by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. MacMahon, Rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in West 142d Street. Among the workers on it are a Rabbi and a Protestant clergyman.

Not one of the Jews who were invited by William Fox yesterday to the rally at the Waldorf-Astoria in behalf of the Catholic Fund left without subscribing. Among the pledges which were received at this meeting were the following: William Fox, $5,000; Louis Marshall, $1,000; Jacob Wertheim, $2,000; Franklin Simon, $500; Henry Ittleson, $500; Judge M. H. Grossman, $1,000; S. Kamport & Co., $1,000; Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, $500; Henry Vogelstein, $500; L. L. Firuski, $500; Schland & Co., $250; Harry Alexander, $100; B. Borgenicht, $100; G. A. and S. E. Rogers, $500; Hyman Cohen & Sons, $250; Commercial Investment Trust Company, $250; S. R. Travis, $1,000; Andor & Son, $100; Alfred Kohn, $100; M. Lindner, $100; B. H. Schnur & Co., $100. An anonymous subscriber, who pledged $500 over the telephone from New Jersey, said to Mr. Fox:

"I am sending you $500 as a contribution to the Catholic War Fund from a Protestant. I see that you are getting busy to help them, and it seems to me that a Protestant contribution coming through a Jew might demonstrate that all faiths are interested in the success of the Catholic War Fund drive."

Those who attended the meeting passed a resolution in which they described the selection of William Fox to assist in the Catholic drive as "a compliment to the New York Jewry."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will represent the United States Government at the mass meeting to be held at the Hippodrome Sunday night to start the campaign. He will speak on the work being done by the Knights of Columbus for the soldiers and sailors at the training camps, army posts, naval stations and other points of concentration in this country, as well as among the troops in France. In accepting the invitation to speak at the meeting, Secretary Daniels wrote:

"There is no duty which civilians can perform more valuable than in giving young men in the navy and marine corps the best moral atmosphere. Every dollar contributed to enlarging the usefulness of the service of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association returns the best dividend. These organizations reach the youth of every creed and of no creed and help the navy to train them so that they can live straight and, therefore, shoot straight."

The non-sectarian character of the drive will be demonstrated in the opening meeting not only by the official participation of the Secretary of the Navy, but by the inclusion among the speakers of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El. Cardinal Farley will be the Honorary Chairman.

The Women's Committee of the War Fund completed its preliminary campaign for money yesterday with a total for the eight days in which it has been working of $168,271. This was announced at the regular afternoon meeting at the Plaza Hotel, where the committee was disbanded. The returns for the day were $24,047.

John G. Agar, treasurer of the fund, congratulated the women upon their work. He said it was the women and the priests who did all the work in the churches. Mr. Agar read a letter from a Presbyterian minister now working in France, who told of attending a midnight mass at which many of the American boys were present.

New! Silk Gingham Blouses $6.50

—Tuxedo roll collar and vestee of white satin distinguishes this Blouse of check silk in lavender, blue and rose combinations.

Striped and Plaid Silk Blouses, too—at $5.25

Main Floor

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

BALDNESS

ITS CAUSES, ITS TREATMENT AND ITS PREVENTION

By Richard W. Müller, M. D., author of "Hygiene of the Face," "Loss of Hair," "Hair and Its Preservation."

Showing how a moderate amount of preventive care will do away with most of our hair trouble. Written in simple, non-technical language, very fully illustrated, and provided with all necessary recipes, directions, &c., for treatment.

$2.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

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The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."

A STUDENT IN ARMS

By DONALD HANKEY

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

The Bellman says: "The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

Broadway at 34th St.

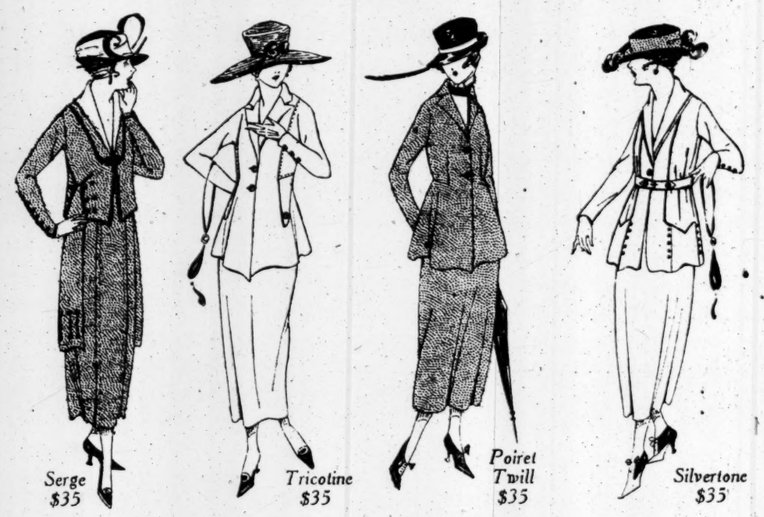
Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

Saturday—In a most Remarkable Special Offering

Women's Fashionable Suits at $35

The models are individual to an unusual degree, and the materials are of a quality seldom seen in suits at this price.



Serge $35 — Tricotine $35 — Poiret Twill $35 — Silvertone $35

Strictly tailored suits with the smartest of Pony and medium-length coats; Dressy Afternoon Suits that just teem with original style treatments, and the newest Sports Suits created by leading designers for Spring. Tailored in Tricotine, Silvertone, Twills, Serge, Oxfords, Colorful Tweeds and Wool Jersey in all the most successful Spring shades. Sizes 34 to 44.

New Suits for Large Women, Special at $39.50

Two decidedly individual models, cut on long lines for the stout figure. One a handsome tailored model with silk Tuxedo collar; the other a dressy Eton suit with fitted girdle, Silk Faille vestee and collar. All colors, and sizes to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

Sale of Imported Beaded Bags at $29.50

Regularly $35 to $42.50

These wonderful bags are in those soft, rich, colorful designs that only the European seems to be able to put into beadwork. The designs are not alone original, but tasteful to an unusual degree.

Some are designed entirely of beading, others are of beadwork with shell frames, and each bag is lined with most exquisite imported Silk.

If you have even the slightest desire for a really good bag, this sale presents an opportunity to secure one at a most remarkable price.

For Today—A Magnificent Pre-Easter Display of 1,500

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Every hat in the collection is new, and fully up to that high standard which has created for Saks $5.85 Wonder Hats a reputation for being the best values in trimmed millinery ever presented in America at a moderate price. Represented in this special display:

Transparent Hats, Drooping Leghorns, Large Lisere Straw Styles, Clever Pokes, Turbans, and very modish hats of Georgette Crepe combined with rich straws.

Of More Than Usual Importance Today

Women's Fashionable Coats Special at $29.50

Coats of rare beauty for Spring, in a number of very charming models, some of which are exclusive with Saks & Company.

Fashioned of Wool Velour, Silvertone, Normandy, Gabardine, Velour de Laine, Silvertone Burella and Serge

full or half lined with plain color or fancy Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 46. One model *illustrated.*

For Today, Saturday, Only—

Smart Spring Coats for Women at $19.50

Coats that reflect the very newest note in Spring fashions. Splendid assortment of models to select from, developed in Covert, Smart Mixtures, Wool Velour, Poplin, Gabardine, Serge. Sizes 34 to 46. One model *illustrated.*

Six Entirely New Models in

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Frocks at $20

These dainty frocks, so moderately priced, have a newness and originality very seldom known in dresses at anything near this price.

They are developed in excellent quality soft, lustrous Taffeta in combination with Georgette Crepe. Some embellished with embroidery, others trimmed with drop buttons.

Colors: Wisteria, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Taupe, Black. Sizes 34 to 44. Two models *illustrated.*

150 Dresses Reduced to $14.50

Formerly $20 to $25

Broken assortments of some of our very best models, developed in Satin, Taffeta and Serge.

Newest of Skirts for Women at $9.75

In stunning sports and dressy effects

These skirts are unusually individual in both models and materials, exhibiting many smart innovations in belts, large novelty and new tailored pockets. Fashioned of Wool Plaids, Striped Materials, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Serge, or Wool Poplin. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

Novelty Striped and Plaid Silk Skirts at $13.75

In fashionable sports and dressy models, exceptionally well tailored. For skirts of this character $13.75 is a most remarkably low price. Waistbands 25 to 36 inches.

Switches of Naturally Wavy Hair Saturday at $5

One of these switches will give to your headdress a touch of smartness to be much admired. They are to be had in all shades, including Grey—but for Saturday only.

For Dress-up Occasions

Silk Party Suits for Boys at $6.75

Very smart, dressy, and shown for the first time in this new model. Blouse is of White Washable Silk, and knickers may be had in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold and Black imported venetian cloth. Sizes, 3 to 6 years. *Illustrated.*

Boys' Spring Suits at $16.75

Extra knickers included. For "best" these suits will appeal strongly to discriminating parents. The styles are new, and the materials include the finest of Spring suitings obtainable. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Boys' Spring Suits at $13

Extra knickers included. Snappy, well-tailored suits in Fancy Mixtures of dependable wearing qualities. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' School Suits at $9

Extra knickers included. Made to withstand the hard knocks school suits always encounter. Tailored in Fancy Mixture suitings. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Shirts and Blouses Saturday at $1.10

¶ Neckband and collar-attached styles, made of firmly woven shirtings in a variety of patterns. Fast colors.

We have arranged for Saturday a Wonderful Showing of

Chic Suits for Misses at $29.50

$29.50

Cunning Eton effects, strictly Tailored Suits, and Sports models developed in Men's Wear Serge, Navy Blue, Beige, Monaco Blue, and Black; Wool Jersey in Pekin, Rose, Beige and Rookie; Wool Velour in Black and White Checks; and Smart Heather Mixture Tweeds. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Spring Topcoats for Misses Saturday at $19.50 and $22.50

Beautifully fashioned of Fine Serge, Delhi, Burella and Heather Mixtures. All the new colorings, and sizes 14 to 18 years.

$18.50

Misses' Dresses of Rare Charm at $18.50

Winsome fitted bodice models in surplice, Eton, and Vestee effects, with smart pleated or tunic skirts. Cleverly developed in Figured Foulard, Silk Taffeta, Satin, Fine Serge, Crepe de Chine, and stunning Foulard with Serge, or Satin with Serge combinations. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Frocks for Growing Girls at $10.95

Dainty frocks of Silk Taffeta with crushed tie sash, in pleated model. Collar, cuffs and vestee in combination effects. Colors: Rose, French Blue, Reseda, and Navy. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Fashionable Coats for Girls at $12.95

In a most inclusive showing of very charming models, exhibiting unique belts and pockets, Tailored in Wool Velour, or Delhi Burella, in Pekin Blue, Beige, and Novelty Checks. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Saturday—A Remarkable Special

Easter Sale of Silk Petticoats

For Saturday Only

At $2.85

Satin-striped Tub Silk Petticoats in shirred flounce model finished with ruffle. Good assortment of the new street shades.

At $3.85

Smart Taffeta Petticoats with tucked flounces, finished with ruffles. To be had in a variety of changeable and plain colors.

At $3.85—Extra size Taffeta Petticoats with tucked flounces. All street shades.

At $4.85—Fashionable Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta and Messaline flounces, in several attractive styles. Excellent assortment of colors. *Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Hat Question Solved Three Ways

Here they are — the new Spring styles in three distinct lines. All well made of good quality fur felt, they are graded at three prices which makes it only necessary for a man to decide how much he wishes to spend for his hat.

In every line the range of styles and colors offers freedom of selection to meet individual tastes.

The Field Club $4.89

The "Lansdowne" at $3.74

The R. H. Macy & Co's *Special* $2.74

All of these hats are made specially for us, of dependable materials, by skilled hatters. Flat and semi-curled brims predominate in various shades of gray, brown, tan and smoke. Make your selection now while the assortment is complete in color, style and size ranges.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

SUPREMACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Shoes for Men At $7.89

Smart, dark tan shoes of Russia calfskin, well made and carefully finished with blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles and medium toes. Shoes that match these in quality and appearance are priced much higher elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Nothing Is Too Fast for Graflex Cameras

For when light conditions are good you can make an exposure in 1-1000 of a second—catching the swiftest motor car—the runner as he breaks the tape—the diver in his plunge from the spring board. Accurately adjusted shutters and fine lenses make it possible.

Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	138.00	102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

ARMENIANS BLOCK FOES' WAY TO INDIA

With Georgians, They Have 250,000 Men Defending Transcaucasia.

OUTNUMBER THE TURKS

Allied Officers Are Helping Them, and Entente Powers Promise Financial Aid.

Information received in New York yesterday from Armenian sources indicates that the German plans for a clear line through to the frontiers of India are likely to meet a considerable check in a central part of that line, the Caucasus Isthmus. The treaty of peace signed by the Bolsheviki abandoned not only the conquests made by the Russian army under the Grand Duke Nicholas in 1916, embracing nearly all of Turkish Armenia, but also the frontier governments of Batoum, Kars, and Erivan, which have been Russian territory since 1878.

Dispatches had previously announced that the new government of the Caucasus refused to accept this treaty, and it as said yesterday that the Russian fronier was being defended by an army of Armenian and Georgian troops numbering at least 250,000.

The situation as described by a man acquainted with affairs in the Caucasus is as follows:

The bulk of the population of Turkish Armenia was slaughtered or deported in the great massacres of 1915. Of those who survived, about 350,000 fled across the Russian frontier, and some 100,000 men, women, and children were left in the regions which were conquered by the Grand Duke Nicholas in the following year.

Then came the Russian revolution, with the demoralization of the armies and the movement toward local autonomy. One of the local Governments formed was the Republic of the Caucasus, with its capital at Tiflis. Of its Council of Ministers four of the eleven members were Armenians, two Georgians, and five Russians or Tartars, representing the various racial elements of the country. In response to this movement the Armenian and Georgian troops in the Russian Army, raised in the Transcaucasian districts, asked to be transferred from Poland and Lithuania to their home territories, and the Kerensky Government decided to do this. Information just received here indicates that the transfers have been completed, and that there are now 250,000 Armenian and Georgian troops, well disciplined and most of them veterans, holding the old Russian frontier covering Kars and Batoum.

The sole purpose of the campaign which the Armenians have been carrying on here is to fight delaying rearguard actions so as to enable the remnant of women and childen to escape into Russian territory. Owing to the collapse of the Russian Black Sea fleet, Trebizond and the coast towns near it were abandoned recently to a Turkish army advancing along the coast; but the central army, composed of six or seven divisions of Turkish regulars, is meeting stubborn resistance between Erzingan and Erzerum, and the Turkish troops operating on both sides of the Persian frontier to the east have not yet captured Van.

The fighting power of the Armenian militia has already received plentiful proof, notably at Van in April and May, 1915. At that time the Armenians in the city were attacked without warning by 12,000 Turkish regulars under Djevdet Pacha. The Armenians available for fighting numbered no more than 2,500, with inadequate arms; but in three weeks of fighting they not only stood off the Turks, but manufactured light artillery and eventually drove the Turkish forces completely out of the city. These troops and others like them are now covering the retreat of the non-combatant population and will join the forces on the other side of the Russian border when this object has been achieved.

ADDS TO 'BATTLE HYMN.'

Dr. van Dyke Writes Stanza for Use in Training Camps.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, and now Chaplain in the United States Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, has written an additional stanza to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" for the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which has charge of singing in the naval stations. The verse follows:

We have heard the cry of anguish
From the victims of the Hun,
And we know our country's peril
If the war lord's will is done—
We will fight for world-wide freedom
Till the victory is won,
For God is marching on.

This 1918 expression of the spirit of the '60s has been distributed to the army as well as navy song leaders of the commissions, and is being taught to the men in training all over the country.

Pilot of the Mont Blanc Freed.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15.—The charge of manslaughter against Francis MacKay, who piloted the French munitions ship Mont Blanc at the time of her collision here with the Belgian Relief steamship Imo, was dismissed today by Judge Russell. The court decided that there was no evidence against him and he was discharged.

OVERMAN BILL HELD UP BY OPPONENTS AGAIN

Senate Committee Decides to Begin Next Monday and Discuss It to an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee made another futile effort today to get together on the Overman bill, empowering the President to co-ordinate war work by reorganizing war agencies.

Deadlocked and angry, the members of the committee finally agreed to meet next Monday and discuss the bill every day until it has been disposed of. This decision was reached after opponents of the measure, as a test of sentiment, had supported Senator Reed's motion to adjourn until Monday, when the regular business should be taken up.

This motion was defeated, 9 to 7. Another motion simply to adjourn was beaten, 8 to 8. Senator Overman then moved to adjourn until Monday, at which time the Overman bill should be made the committee's business until disposed of. This motion prevailed.

Senator Overman expects a final decision on Monday, one way or the other. He, of course, is confident of swinging enough votes to report the bill favorably, but Senators Reed and Smith of Georgia are just as positive that they will be able to block a favorable report.

LONGSHORE STRIKE PUT OFF BY UNIONS

Agree to Abide by Decision of the Shipping Board Committee.

The Wage Adjustment Committee of the United States Shipping Board met yesterday in the Custom House and heard the grievances of the thousands of union harbor workers who have been threatening to strike for more pay. The unions agreed to abide by the decision of the committee, and for the present there will be no longshore strike at this port. The committee wanted the unions to abide by the decision it may hand down for the duration of the war. To this the unions protested, and it was finally agreed that the men should continue at work and should obey the findings of the Wage Adjustment Committee without question until Sept. 30, when contracts with employers expire. Then, it was said, there would be a new deal all around.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Silk-Lined Topcoats

$18.50

The "old reliable" Chesterfield model in a fine tone of Oxford grey, lined with silk throughout.

You'll look far to find better coats at $18.50 or near it.

The coats are worth getting excited about — and buying for Spring, 1919—at $18.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Spring Underwear

New arrivals make selections easy.
Months ago purchases assure you best qualities and lowest price.
Early buying is suggested, for stocks now are at their best.
Here in complete size ranges.

Knitted Union Suits in high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length or short sleeves, ¾ length.

Sleeveless athletic style, knee length, in lisle cotton and mercerized.
$1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Suit

Crossbar Nainsook Union Suits, made of heaviest weight Army and Navy standard cloth, at **$1.15 per suit**

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, **75c and 85c**

Bleached white shirts, long or short.

Ankle or knee length Drawers, in regular and stout sizes. **75c garment**

Natural Cream Colored Garments of the same shapes. **85c**

Cross Barred Nainsook, Madras and Novelty Athletic Shirts and Knee Length Drawers.

60c, $1, $1.50 and $2 per garment.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a most remarkable

Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.20 and $1.65

¶ Present conditions in the shirt industry are without a parallel. Prices are jumping almost daily, and very few really good shirtings are available at any price.

¶ Shirts offered in this special sale are tailored in cloths purchased many, many months ago. They are of a quality now absolutely unobtainable to retail at anything near these prices.

Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woven and Printed Madras, Mercerized Novelty Shirtings, Diana Poplins, End and End Cloths, Lortex Madras, Meadowbrook Cloth, Silk-Striped Belnords, Clarence Whitman's Alpha Oxford Cloths and Genuine Soisette

Men's Silk and Fibre Silk Shirts at $2.95 and $4.95

¶ A very special purchase of shirts made of the most durable high-grade Silk shirtings loomed. The patterns are the smartest created for Spring.

The Shirts at $2.95 are tailored in French Flannels with Silk stripings, Tub Silks, Gailey and Lord's Radioux Fibre Silks—all woven for shirts intended to retail at much higher prices.

The Shirts at $4.95 are made of fine quality Silk Broadcloths, in a splendid assortment of good colorings and patterns.

Men's Imported Japanese Crepe Bath Robe Sets at $2.95

¶ Robe, slippers and bag to match. Just arrived. The patterns are exclusive and unusually attractive in colorings. *Fifth Floor.*

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

A Most Remarkable and Timely Sale

of Men's

Arnold Spring and Easter Shirts

Shirts for every occasion—grouped in specially priced lots for convenient selection.

Shirt Assortment No. I.
Separate Collar. No Charge.

Double weight broadcloth silk shirts—new extreme novelties	*Value $10.50*	**7.45**
Double weight broadcloth silk shirts—new conservative patterns	*Value $10.50*	3 at 7.25 ea.
Double weight broadcloth silk shirts—new color effects	*Value $10.50*	6 at 7.00 ea.
Semi-Custom orders taken for broadcloth silk shirts	*Value $12.50*	

Shirt Assortment No. II.
Separate Collar. No Charge.

"Radium" pure silk shirts—soft green shades only	*Value $6.50*	**4.15**
Pure silk shirts made from advance Spring colorings	*Value $6.00*	3 at 3.95 ea.
Imported silk sport shirts. White Habutai and Pongee. Odd sizes	*Value $6.50-$9.50*	6 at 3.75 ea.
Silk shirts for large men—sizes 16 to 18, in large assortments	*Value $5.50-$6.50*	
Flannel golf shirts—English and American makes—collars on	*Value $6.50*	

Shirt Assortment No. III.
All with Soft Cuffs.

Imported Scotch madras Shirts—well covered patterns	*Value $3.00*	**1.85**
Silk striped mercerized soft shirts—neat woven colorings	*Value $2.50*	3 at 1.75 ea.
White madras shirts of extremely fine quality	*Value $2.50*	6 at 1.65 ea.
Sample shirts, white flannel, crepes, cheviots, etc.—size 15 only	*Value $2.00-$3.50*	
Evening, full dress and tuxedo shirts—pleated or plain figure	*Value $2.50*	

Shirt Assortment No. IV.
Soft or Stiff Cuffs. Assorted.

Special woven madras shirts, neat stripes—separate collar	*Value $2.25*	**1.50**
Soisette shirts—white, tan, gray and cream—sizes 15½ to 18	*Value $2.50*	3 at 1.40 ea.
Tennis shirts—white madras, long sleeves—collar on	*Value $2.00*	6 at 1.35 ea.
White cheviot shirts—neckbands and French cuffs	*Value $2.00*	
Pleated and plain stiff cuff shirts—white or fancy—best grades	*Value $2.25*	

Shirt Assortment No. V.
Miscellaneous lots to close .95

Men's Fine Silk Hose

Plain heavy silk hose that is scarce and hard to find at even their full value.
Value $1.75 **1.25**
3 at 1.15 pr. 6 at 1.10 pr.

Clocked heavy silk hose of fast black; hand clocking in white or colors.
Value $2.25 **1.75**
3 at 1.60 pr. 6 at 1.50 pr.

Men's Silk Neckwear

Spring and Summer foulard scarfs in neat or extreme novel colorings.
Value $1.50 **1.00** ea.

SPECIAL NECKWEAR from good quality cravatings. Fine shapes properly made.
Values 65c, 85c, $1.00, $1.50 **55c**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue TO-DAY, MARCH 16TH *34th Street*

Early Spring Showing

SMART SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$19.50 to $55.00

Designed and made by prominent manufacturing tailors

Offering an entirely new stock of smart and distinctive Spring Suits at unusually low prices considering the superior quality Fabrics—selected for durability and attractiveness; handsome patterns; faultless tailoring; smart models and beautiful trimmings, many silk treated—up to the McCreery standard in every respect.

An extensive variety of models has been assembled—conservative styles for the older man and extreme styles for the younger man who prefers the ultra fashionable models. Every conceivable pattern from the extreme light effects to neat dark mixtures; all sizes—a man of any proportions may be easily fitted.

"THE DRIZZLER"

Topcoats Sold Exclusively by James McCreery & Co.

For Men and Young Men

$22.75 to $45.00

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Young Men's Spring & Summer Suits

now being featured on the Sixth Floor, warrant the attention of the man seeking a well-made, fashionably tailored suit at a reasonable price

At **$30.00** and **$35.00**

Smart woolen materials have been used in these models, which represent the very latest ideas of the foremost designers

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An elementary guide-book for beginners
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Robert Herrick, in *The Dial*, says: "The book has all those intimate signs of truth that carry immediate conviction. Barbusse gives the thing itself—War."
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OVER THERE AND BACK
A Pen Picture of the Front
OVER THERE AND BACK
By Lieutenant Joseph S. Smith.
Get the human side of the war from this young American who served three years as an officer and private with the Canadian and the British armies and is now "Somewhere in France" as an officer in the American Expeditionary Force.
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Plenty of Realism—No Faked Horrors
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A WORD TO MEN ABOUT CLOTHES

A·B KIRSCHBAVM COMPANY
Sign of the Cherry Tree

THIS is no time for advertising generalities which glitter, but do not inform. On the subject of clothing, men want the whole truth, frankly and openly told.

Woolen fabrics are scarce—and growing scarcer. More than half the cloth coming from American looms is cotton mixed. The pressure to cheapen, to adulterate, is tremendous.

What value a man gets for his money in a suit or topcoat today hinges upon two things: *First*, upon whether the clothesmaker has the ability and the determination to maintain standards. *Second*, upon how far the retail merchant is willing to go in paring away his margin to offset rising costs.

In assembling our great stocks of men's and young men's clothing for spring, we have gone—not to nameless and unidentified sources—but to a clothesmaking institution known for its stalwart allegiance to the highest code of quality—A. B. Kirschbaum Co.

In a garment bearing the Kirschbaum label, you may be sure there has been no compromise with cotton—no tampering with inner and unseen details—no deterioration anywhere along the line.

At our close-margined prices, these suits and topcoats should make an especial appeal to men whose clothesbuying watchword is economy—and who know that in true economy, high quality and moderate prices are inseparable.

Kirschbaum Suits and Topcoats
$20, $25, $30, $35, $40 and up to $50

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PATRIOTIC MEETING

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN

(Direct from American Trenches in France.)

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON

MARIE SUNDELIUS will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

CENTURY THEATRE, 62ND STREET, Near Broadway.

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Tickets on Sale at Box Office, Putnam's, 2 West 45th St., and Scandinavian Trust Co., 56 Broadway. Prices 25c to $1.00.

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By Hamilton Drummond.

New York Times says: "A tale of the thirteenth century struggle between Emperor and Pope. It is not a story of men and women whose lives merely touched the great events of the time, but of those great events themselves and the people who actually played the leading part in them."

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London Observer says: "The supreme novel of the war. The rich variety of the book is indescribable."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

GORGAS APPEALS DIRECT TO CONGRESS

Goes Over Heads of Superiors in Fight for Higher Rank for the Medical Reserve.

BACKED UP BY DR. MAYO

President Wilson Said to Favor Move, Which Is Opposed by Baker and General Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Friction between the Army Medical Corps and high officers of the line came to an open break today when Surgeon Gen. William Gorgas appealed to Congress, over the heads of his departmental superiors, for help in obtaining compliance with recommendations of the Medical Corps designed to safeguard the army's health.

Upon one side in this conflict within the Administration are President Wilson, General Gorgas, and such noted men as Dr. C. H. Mayo, Dr. Franklin Martin of the Council of National Defense, and other famous medical men who have entered their country's service. Upon the opposite side are Secretary Baker, Assistant Secretary Crowell, the General Staff, and the War College.

The question at issue is whether the Medical Corps shall receive higher rank, in order that its recommendations may be received with consideration by line officers. That this might be accomplished, General Gorgas urged the Senate Military Affairs Committee to report favorably the Owen bill, putting men of the Medical Reserve Corps upon an equal plane with the Navy Medical Corps as to rank. This would permit army medical men to attain higher rank than that of Major, the present limit for Reserve Corps men. It would result in creation of 70 new Generals, 800 new Colonels, and 1,700 new Lieutenant Colonels.

The War Department regards it as "undesirable legislation," according to Mr. Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, a letter from whom was received by the committee and read during the course of General Gorgas's appeal.

His Recommendations Ignored.

General Gorgas said that his recommendations had been thrown aside by line officers many times. He gave instances of delay in hospital construction and of refusal of line officers to adopt sanitary and preventive measures recommended by Medical Corps men.

"Line officers have had no hesitation in ignoring the sanitary recommendations of medical officers of lower rank," said General Gorgas. "The men of the Medical Corps should get higher rank, rank commensurate with the importance of the positions they hold. Some of them are administering great hospitals, yet they hold subordinate rank. The additional grade will give them no new authority, but it will add to their prestige and give their recommendations weight."

Senators inquired whether President Wilson could not now select men from the Medical Corps and make them Brigadier Generals or Major Generals as the need arose. General Gorgas replied that this had been done, but that intermediate officers also were necessary. He said Secretary Baker had opposed the Owen bill, as had the War College and the General Staff.

"President Wilson favors the bill, however," said Senator Owen, its author.

This opposition from the army is based upon the theory that if the Medical Reserve Corps obtains special recognition, other branches of the service will feel discriminated against. This was the ground taken by Assistant Secretary Crowell in his letter to the committee which came in answer to a request for an expression of opinion as to the bill.

Following General Gorgas's testimony, Dr. Martin, Chairman of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, read letters from several American medical officers now in service in France. These men told of their embarrassment because they were of lower rank than the British and French officers with whom they had to work.

"I have never endured so many insults in my life as since I came over here," wrote one officer. "But I am keeping a stiff upper lip and carrying on."

Dr. C. H. Mayo, now a Major, emphasized this point. He asked the committee to bear in mind the fact that America's famous doctors and surgeons "have not taken up some new thing, in which they must be trained like rookies."

"We are going right ahead with our life work," said Dr. Mayo. "We are the only men in the service who are. When the war is over, those of us who remain will return to our homes and again take up this work.

"What we ask from our Government is recognition that will remove the handicaps under which we are now laboring. While we are in the United States, working in camps and cantonments, our names, which we have made prominent by our own efforts, gain us some recognition and respect, but when we go to France the men over there look at our insignia, they look to see what our Government has done for us, and judge us by that. They don't know who is inside the clothes—they look at the clothes."

No Direct Authority.

Senator New asked Dr. Mayo what the trouble was with the way the medical service of the nation was conducted generally.

"The trouble is diffused authority," responded Dr. Mayo. "There is no centralization of power or authority. There must be to gain effectiveness."

Dr. Mayo also pointed out that the only branch of the service which was not represented in the War College was the Medical Corps.

"This should not be so," said Dr. Mayo. "The most important thing about an army is its health. You can't win victories with a sick army. You can't have an army at all unless the men are healthy. You ought to include the Dental Corps in this bill. I have just come from the camps, where I saw men with poor teeth and all the resultant ills."

Dr. Mayo said that the British lost their first Mesopotamian campaign because of the poor health of their soldiers. This, he said, was due to the same disregard of sanitation as had on many occasions marked the attitude of army men in this country.

"We must take care of this situation or scandals will develop," said Dr. Mayo. "We were on the edge of scandal for a time in connection with the cantonments."

General Gorgas, in testimony relating to the size of the Medical Corps, told the committee it was large enough to take care of an army of 2,000,000 men.

The committee will take the bill under advisement.

It reported unanimously Senator New's resolution asking the War Department for information as to the reasons for the recent order deleting addresses of American soldiers from casualty lists.

CROWDS HAIL TROOPS AT MILITARY SHOW

Realistic Scenes of All Kinds of Warfare Evoke Enthusiasm at the Garden.

SOUSA DIRECTS THE MUSIC

Leads Naval Bands, Including 300 Players, in National Anthem, as 1,000 Sailors Present Arms.

More than one of the many thousands who bought seats for the Grand Military and Naval Meet for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospital, U. S. A., "just to help the thing along," were glad before the first performances at Madison Square Garden were over yesterday afternoon and evening that they had gone to see what it was all about. Probably in no place this side of the trenches could a more comprehensive, kaleidoscopic picture be had of what the men in the various services are learning to do toward the strengthening of the military power of the country.

A feature that made a great hit, particularly with the heavily represented junior contingent of spectators, was the large number of military bands and bugle corps, not a single one of them of that type so trying to the small boy, which seems always to be waiting to get to the next corner before it begins to play. There was music so much of the time that the echoes of one patriotic air blended into the first crash of the next, and Lieutenant John Philip Sousa himself furnished a characteristic climax that quickened every pulse when, as a finale, he led massed naval bands to the number of nearly 300 pieces in "The Star-Spangled Banner," while 1,000 smart sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Station ringed the entire Garden, statuesque, motionless, at present arms.

Though the city has been able in the past few months to see nearly all the things that thrilled yesterday, nowhere else have they been staged in such profusion, and yet there was one new sensation—New York State's military police, fledglings, untried as yet in comparison with their famous Pennsylvania prototypes, but looking every inch efficient, and handling their horses in the difficult Garden ring like veteran cavalrymen, under Major George Chandler and Captain James N. Skiff.

When the mounted men had had their meed of interest and applause Police Sergeant Hickey and two police dogs occupied the whole of the great wooden stage which took up most of the Garden floor space. The dogs showed how though muzzled they could trip and throw an assailant of the Sergeant, and were disdainful alike of the poisoned meat and gun fire of the ruffian.

Models of three United States battleships, propelled in some mysterious manner, next engaged in battle with an unseen foe. Then came a detachment of French sailors, youngsters all of them and with a swagger all their own. They were the darlings of the crowd and their flag was cheered again and again. Drilling with them was a detachment of the Women's Motor Corps of America.

The marines, a hundred strong, followed, marching down the arena under command of Captain E. S. Chandler and Lieutenant H. H. Shepherd, and saluted Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his staff in the navy box, and then stood at attention. An instant later they had broken ranks, darting here and there among the audience, and selling 25-cent War Savings Stamps so rapidly that by the time a bugle's assembly recalled them they had disposed of $500 worth.

There were hundreds of prominent men and women among the boxholders, and a fair share of them attended the performances. Secretary Daniels and his staff are expected this afternoon, and Mr. Daniels is slated for a ten-minute speech. There will be performances afternoon and evening today and tomorrow, and each day there will be variations. Among today's stunts are a street riot drill by the 9th Coast Artillery and an exhibition by the 1st Field Artillery.

ASKS $750,000 FOR LIBEL.

Justice Cohalan Makes Two Complaints Against The Evening Mail.

Complaints in two actions for alleged libel brought by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan against the Mail and Express Company, one of them against Richard Spillane as well, as codefendant, were yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office by John Delahunty, attorney for the plaintiff.

Justice Cohalan alleges in one action, which is for $500,000, and directed against the publishing company only, that on Sept. 25, 1917, there was published in The Evening Mail "a false, malicious, and defamatory libel entitled 'Let Governor Whitman Lead.'" In this article, according to the plaintiff, it is declared that the Governor ought to "take cognizance of the fact that a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State has been engaged in the dastardly work of urging Germany to undertake bombing raids on England."

In the other action it is alleged that on Feb. 14, 1918, there was published by the defendant "Article XIV. of 'What Is Tammany Hall and Why Is Tammany?' by Richard Spillane, and that in this article were contained libels which damaged the plaintiff's reputation, and for which he is entitled to $250,000."

The article as quoted in the complaint sets forth that Governor Dix agreed to appoint Cohalan to the Supreme Court bench in return for Charles F. Murphy's pledge to withdraw opposition to various of the Governor's appointees. The article, the complaint says, declared that "Mr. Cohalan was wholly unfit," and added that Cohalan was said to have demanded 55 per cent. of the profits on city contracts obtained for one Connolly and $4,000 for obtaining a public office for Connolly."

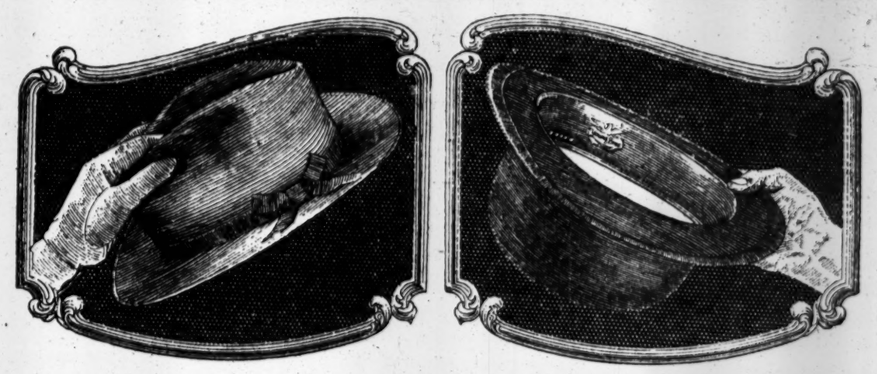
STRIKE AT EVENING POST.

Union Pressmen Quit Work, but Return Pending Negotiations.

The Newspaper Web Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 25, yesterday ordered its members in the press rooms of The Evening Post to leave their work because of the refusal of the publishers to accept proposals of the union officials for a closed shop. There was some delay in getting out the early editions, but Emil M. Scholz, the publisher, said last night that all difficulties had been temporarily settled, that the paper had run its full number of editions yesterday, and would have a full force in its press rooms today.

It was understood that the union men returned to work pending further discussion of the proposals by the union officials and The Evening Post, and that meantime the union men would continue to work with non-union men at the union wage scale until an agreement was reached.

Neither David Simons, President of the union, nor its Secretary, John Hartley, would discuss the union proposals, but it was asserted that the non-union men who remained at work in the press rooms would not be disturbed.



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NONE BETTER MADE

John W. Ryan

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No. 2-4-6 ARCADE, PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL

No. 1 LONG ISLAND CONCOURSE AND HOTEL McALPIN

NOTICE

350 English Top and Sport Coats

Just arrived from London. To be placed on sale today at a very low price.

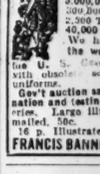
SONGS OF A MOTHER

By Marietta M. Andrews

Songs of home, of the simple life, of the tenderest and strongest earthly tie, that which holds mother and child in its embrace. A book that will speak to the heart.—*Detroit Free Press.*

$1.00 *net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.



Home Guard Army Bargains

Army officers say: "Bannerman's arsenals are a Godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B.-L. Field Cannons
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500,000 Equipments	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army supplies goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments, and uniforms.

Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing of our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large illustrated 428 pp. bicyclop. catalog mailed, 50c.

16 p. Illustrated Circular mailed, 5c. (stamps)

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The Nation says: "The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

For Sale Everywhere

Simplex Crane Model

Sedan body, newest type, just completed; never been used; owner in army. Can be seen at builders, Fred R. Wood & Sons, 205 West 19th St., New York.

A New Name Has Been Added to the World's List of Heroes—It is

Lieutenant PAT O'BRIEN, R.F.C.

Hear how Lieutenant O'Brien effected his miraculous escape from the heart of Germany. For **72** days he lived as the wild beasts—on raw vegetables from the fields—sleeping wherever he could—swimming rivers and facing almost overwhelming odds—**30** days in British uniform, in constant fear of capture.

But O'Brien meant to win the frontier and safety and give the story of his captivity to the world—and he has done so.

Benefit Patriotic Fund, Independent Order of Foresters

TOMORROW NIGHT

Lieutenant O'Brien will tell his wonderful story at Carnegie Hall at 8:30 P. M.

Lieutenant O'Brien told the story of that escape to an audience which crowded Carnegie Hall last night. —*New York Times.*

Lieutenant O'Brien's lecture tour is under the exclusive management of

LEE KEEDICK,

437 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Manager of the world's most celebrated lectures.

MONDAY

OUTWITTING THE HUN, by Lieutenant O'Brien, R.F.C., will be on sale at all book stores. A book that will thrill all who read it!

Illustrated. $1.50 net.

The most extraordinary personal experience of the war. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

He matched Yankee strategy against German efficiency and won!—*Chicago Examiner.*

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$2,500,000 War Drive

New York Catholic War Fund

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Knights of Columbus

Overseas Service and Other War Activities

March 17 to 25, 1918

To help our Government win the war is your duty. General Pershing has called upon the churches for help. The K. of C. and Catholic War Council have answered it and it is up to you to aid them both.

We are asking for $2,500,000 for our boys. We mean your boy and your neighbor's boy. We want to help all our soldiers no matter what their creed or sect. We must all prove our loyalty now.

We must all join hands to win this war, and we can do this only by backing our men here and over there by standing with our President, who has indorsed this drive. We ask this money for all our troops—Catholic, Protestant—Jew and Gentile. They are all welcome at the houses of the Knights of Columbus. The Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross are pledged to co-operate with K. of C.

President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker are with us, so give generously, remembering that you are giving to all, not to any particular sect or creed.

"To Help the Government Win the War"

The HAT KNOX

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
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161 Broadway, Singer Building

INSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE
An American Diplomatist's Diary
By Lewis Einstein
Mr. Einstein kept a diary from day to day while a member of the United States Embassy in Constantinople during the Dardanelles Expedition, and in this book he gives a remarkable picture of life inside the Turkish capital.
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
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CHILDREN OF PASSAGE
By Frederick Watson
N. Y. Tribune says: "It is a book to be reckoned with in casting up the sum of enduring fiction of our time."
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WAR OF THE ROSES AT FLOWER SHOW

Keen Rivalry Between the Piersons for Best Display of 1,000 Blossoms.

FINE EXHIBIT OF ORCHIDS

In Honor of British Day Films Are Shown of English Soldiers—Mrs. Belmont Speaks.

It was Rose and British day at the International flower show at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the air was fragrant with great jars of long-stemmed roses of every description. There were the old favorites, American Beauty, the Sunburst, Mrs. Charles Russell, Francis Scott Key, Ophelia, Dorothy Perkins, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and many others. These were cut roses, in addition to the many rose plants in the rose gardens of the two Piersons, E. R. Mayor of Tarrytown, and A. N. of Cromwell, Conn., in each of which there were at least 100 different varieties.

These two big floral rivals will have a big feature on Monday of next week, when, they say, there will be a war of the roses, a competition for the $500 prize for the best display of 1,000 blossoms. Each man is to have his thousand roses on one side of his big rose garden.

Orchids are being shown this year to better advantage than ever. The central plot on the main floor is used by Julius Roehrs for an orchid garden, and he has taken the gold medal. Usually the orchids, rarest and most delicate of the flowers, are tucked away in corners and crowded into small space, in which they cannot be seen to best advantage. Mr. Roehrs's orchid garden is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the show. There is a round central garden, in which there is a palm with the orchids of different colors around and clustered under it. Four of the raised gardens filled with many varieties of the beautiful plants are set in curves around this, and the corners of the square are filled in with rockeries of other flowers.

It is the opinion of the flower experts that this is the most beautiful show that has ever been given. The flowers are arranged to give more space, there are perhaps not quite as many flowers as on previous years, but the quality is superior. A few of the usual contributors are not showing this year, some of the wealthy flower growers having closed their greenhouses in the Winter on account of the fuel shortage.

In honor of British day, films of the British front in France were shown in the little Red Cross theatre, and Clive Bayley introduced the speakers. Mrs. August Belmont told of her experiences in France and her fear that American boys over there might be weaned from the love of their own country. She asked some of those she saw about it.

"Gee, Miss," said one of them to whom she put the question, "the longer we stay in France the more we love America."

The audience applauded when she told of the criticism made by General James of the British Army of the American soldier's one fault: "They are too fearless." The audience clapped again when she told how anxious the American boys were to stay in France until thtey had finished the job they had undertaken. She urged the need of continued help for the Red Cross from America. Miss Marie Dressler made a serious address on the war.

Today will be French day, with addresses by Lieutenant Robert Flachaire, the aviator; Mme. André Bartlett of the Théâtre Femina, and Frederick Allain. Films of the "Women of France" will be shown.

The Junior League Girls, who sold flowers and programs, wore costumes of red, white, and blue, and Colonial caps. They were in charge of Miss Ruth Marden. The group included the Misses Alice Goddard, Mildred Voorhees, Elizabeth Moffatt, Elizabeth Hyde, Virginia Loney, Nina Dearth, Annette Moran, Minnie Richards, Alice Marden, and Alys McLane.

The garden was in charge of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar yesterday, and Mrs. Harry Durvea directed the entertainment in the theatre. Flemming Tuckerman, the blind poet, sold autographed copies of his own poems, printed in both English and French.

A silver cup valued at $100 was awarded to the Hotel Chatham for the best table decoration, the contest limited to hotels only. It was very beautiful, with horseshoe-like arrangements on the cloth of delicate toned violet pansies and sprays of acacia pubescens. The latter has the fine little acacia leaf, and there were many feathery little yellow blossoms. There was a silver vase of flowers in the centre in which was more of the gracefully drooping acacia.

ORDER FOOD INQUIRY IN FIGHT ON WHITMAN

Old Guard Republicans to Open Investigation of the Control Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—"Old Guard" Republican leaders took the offensive today in their fight against Governor Whitman over the Farms and Markets Council and the State Food Control Commission. Elon R. Brown, majority leader in the Senate and antagonist of the Governor's third-term ambition, announced tonight that the Food Control Commission would be subjected to a legislative inquiry. The investigation will begin Monday before a subcommittee of the Joint War Committees.

The proposed inquiry is the direct result of criticism heaped upon the commission by farmers of the State. It is regarded here as the first open move in the fight between the "Old Guard" leaders and Governor Whitman.

Senator Brown announced he had written John Mitchell, Chairman of the commission, to appear before the committee Monday with records of the commission showing what it had done in the way of increasing production and conserving food, the primary objects of its establishment.

Inquiry will be made into the commission's expenditures. Antagonism to Governor Whitman has centred around the food control commission since its establishment last Summer at the special session of the Legislature called for that purpose. The lawmakers appropriated $1,000,000 for use of the body. The Farms and Markets act also legislated out of being the State Food Supply Commission. Some $300,000 of the appropriation made for the supply commission was then turned over to the food control commission. Recently there have been persistent rumors that the commission is about to request an additional $1,000,000 to carry on its work which it asserts has been necessarily greatly extended because of war conditions.

ENRIGHT ORDERS INQUIRY.

Deputy Commissioner Leach to Investigate Civil Service Complaint.

Police Commissioner Enright said yesterday that he had assigned First Deputy Commissioner Leach to make an investigation of the charges made by Civil Service Commissioner McBride that Policemen Joseph R. Spellman and George McCormack had stated that they had paid $1,500 each last May to a man who had represented to them that he had the power to control their civil service examinations so that they would be passed and appointed to the grade of Sergeant.

The two policemen were still on active duty, but it was stated at Police Headquarters that prompt action would be taken in their cases today, when Deputy Commissioner Leach is expected to make his preliminary report. Commissioner McBride said that no reflection on the previous Civil Service Board was meant by his letter, as the man represented as having collected the bribe was an outsider, who had no power to carry through his bargain.

A. H. Meyer Not a German.

A. H. Meyer, manager of the Pabst Harlem Restaurant, who was called to account by the Fuel Administrator because a small electric sign had been lighted on a lightless night, is not a German, it was stated yesterday, but a naturalized American. Though born in Hanover, it was stated that Mr. Meyer had been an American citizen for nearly fifty years.

ADVERTISEMENT.

What Shall I Do?
"I'm behind with my work. I am all tired out, don't sleep well, food doesn't agree with me, have no ambition."
Oh, forget it! You need a good laxative, that will keep your system clean.
BOAL'S ROLLS
The Laxative Made with REAL FRUITS.
At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

2 KILLED, 28 INJURED WHEN SLIDE HIT TRAIN

New Yorkers Among Victims of Pennsylvania Railroad Wreck—Conductor May Die.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 15.—Two persons were killed and twenty-eight injured, only a few seriously, early today when a landslide in the Elizabethtown cut, about nineteen miles east of Harrisburg, struck the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Miss Rena Palmer of Morgantown, W. Va., was crushed to death in a sleeping car in which Miss Vera Ravenscroft of Pittsburgh was injured so badly that she died on the relief train which was sent from Harrisburg. Conductor E. E. Edwards of this city was probably fatally hurt. Both his legs were broken and he was injured internally.

It is estimated that 300 tons of earth and rock fell into the cut, striking two Pullman cars in the middle of the train. One boulder, weighing about twenty tons, struck the end of one car, lifting it up, and the mass slid under the train, carrying the two sleeping cars, containing more than fifty persons, over the tracks. Charles Palmer, father of Miss Palmer, was among the injured.

The relief train brought thirteen of the injured to the Harrisburg Hospital. Among them were:

DE FOREST, CHARLES, 105 East 22d St., New York; cut about head and face.
KAPLON, ABE, 450 Riverside Drive, New York; general contusions.
KENT, J. R., 67 West 138th St., New York; lacerations.
KILPATRICK, WILLIAM, professor at Columbia University, New York; cut on leg and body.
MANNING, Miss ALICE, 175 West 102d St., New York; cut on left arm and body.
RICHARDSON, A. A., 332 East 148th St., New York; lacerations and contusions.
RISENBERGER, ISADORE, 7 West 50th St., New York; lacerated scalp and face.
SHEFFLING, ALBERT, 138 Highland Av., Jersey City, N. J.; cut on face and head.
SHONE, THOMAS, 501 West 110th St., New York; cuts on arms.
STEINMETZ, H. H., Dover, N. J.; fractured clavicle, and abrasions.

A number of soldiers, who were in the undamaged smoking car, rendered first aid to the injured, and assisted in the rescue work.

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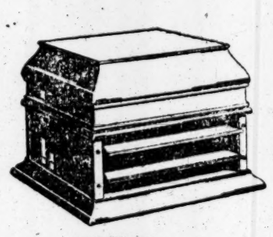
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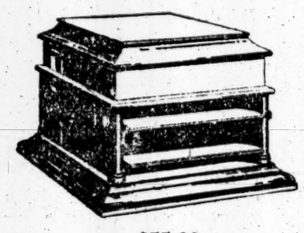
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M'GRAW'S HUSKY ATHLETES ARE PUT THROUGH SHARP TRAINING PACES AT MARLIN

GIANTS HAVE FIRST WORKOUTS AT CAMP

McGraw Sends Players Through Two Sessions of Sharp Training at Marlin.

DOYLE PLAYS SECOND BASE

Former Harlem Idol Again Looms Up as a Central Figure in New York's Campaign Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 15. — The Giants opened their training season here today with two sharp workouts, both morning and afternoon practice being on the first day's program. McGraw has informed his players that he intends to work them hard, as the club's stay in Marlin this year will be only two weeks. McGraw was the first on the field this morning. The players found him batting against some colored boys when they arrived at the park.

In the afternoon McGraw divided the squad and sent the pitchers and catchers, who had been at Hot Springs, to Rimes Park, where the club formerly did its training. The remainder of the team remained at Emerson Field. McGraw figured that battery men could make more progress by keeping to themselves, where they would not be in the way of the other players, while the pitchers warming up would not find it necessary to duck foul line drives. The young pitchers worked out with the infielders and outfielders, George Smith and Swigler pitching to the batsmen in the morning and Causey, Hogan, and Hubbel in the afternoon.

The regular infield lined up with Holke on first, Doyle at second, Fletcher at short, and Zimmerman at third. Doyle's work was watched with great interest. The former pride of Harlem seems to justify the roseate reports that McGraw brought from Jacksonville as to his condition.

Herzog Deal Worries McGraw.

What vexes McGraw more about Doyle than his condition is whether he can keep him. He said today that as far as the New York Club is concerned Herzog is a member of the Boston Club, but admitted that if Herzog does not go to Boston the case might go up to the Directors of the National League for settlement. One thing is certain—the New York Club will not give up Doyle and Barnes, the players obtained for Herzog, without a fight.

After the regular infield got through its work the rookie infield also went through a lively practice. Rodriguez, the Cuban, with his long reach, especially showed up stronsly. The other rookie infielders were Baker at second, Hemingway at third, and Shepner at short.

There were thirty-three players in uniform, without counting McGraw or Herman Schaefer, the Giant coach. Two more are expected tomorrow, Roy Johnson, a drafted pitcher, who missed his train, and Jim Thorpe, the old Olympic hero. Thorpe wired the club that he had signed his contract and will be here tomorrow.

A new pitcher reported to McGraw with a letter of introduction from Joe Gardner, owner of the Dallas Club, who scouts for McGraw in this section. The newcomer is James Winters, a right-hander who may be farmed out for future use.

A flock of aviators from Rich Field, near Waco, Texas, swarmed around the field this morning, and after that the ball players were not much of an attraction. Some of them descended almost to the playing field.

Kauff to be Examined.

Benny Kauff will take his examination for the national army before the Marlin local board here tomorrow. Accompanied by McGraw he went to take it this afternoon, but was told to return tomorrow. Benny had been ordered to report to his board in New York last Thursday, but succeeded in getting permission to be examined here. He says he will enlist in the navy if he passes, and has expressed a desire to play on Jack Barry's Newport team.

In discussing the possible loss of Kauff and Robertson this afternoon, McGraw said it would rather change his plans.

"If we lost both of these men it sure would knock a hole in the club," said McGraw, "but such things must be expected in time of war. All of the other clubs have sustained some losses, and I guess in the end it will even itself up pretty well."

The Giants have scheduled an exhibition game at Waco on March 27 with the Texas League team of that city, to be played for the Michigan and Wisconsin Federalized Guards now encamped there. The club will only run over for the day, but will leave Marlin for good two days later.

The weather was warm and sunny today, but a high wind blew in from the north, which prevented conditions being entirely satisfactory.

COLUMBIA WINS AT POLO.

Penn Swimmers Take Meet, but Are Beaten in Water Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Columbia and Pennsylvania split even in the final swimming meet and water polo contest of the season at Weightman Hall tonight. While Penn sprint and diving men were winning first place in every event on the program, and trouncing the Morningside Heights aggregation to the tune of 41 to 12, the New Yorkers came back strong in the water polo match, and overwhelmed the Red and Blue 39 to 7.

Acting Captain Jimmy Keiser was easily the star of the swimming meet, winning first place in the 100 and 220 yard dash, besides paddling the 800-foot relay team to an easy victory from the position of anchor men. Besides these performances Jimmy also played on the Penn underwater team in an effort to stave off defeat.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Leopold, Penn; second, Howard, Columbia; third, Watts, Penn. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Keiser, Penn; second, Leopold, Penn; third, Rogers, Columbia. Time—2:54 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Keiser, Penn; second, Howard, Columbia; third, Watts, Penn. Time—1:03.

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Penn, (Watts, Allen, Leopold, J. Keiser;) second, Columbia, (Mable, Frankel, Stern, Fryase.) Time—2:40.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Klein, Penn, 93.3 points; second, Howard, Columbia, 84 points; third, Kirshner, Penn, 79.5 points.

Plunge.—Won by Elderkin, Penn, 66 feet; second, Baum, Penn, 59.6; third, Petschet, Columbia, 56.

WATER POLO.

Penn.	Position.	Columbia.
Tandy	F.	Hyde
Godfrey	F.	Brown
Alford	F.	Salmon
Strasser	B.	Kinzel
Murdock	B.	Kindleburger
Mooney	G.	Rosen

Touch goals—Hyde, (6,) Godfrey, Benedict. Foul goals—Hyde, (4,) Godfrey, J. Keiser. Substitutions—J. Keiser for Alford, Waterhouse for J. Keiser, Benedict for Brown. Time of periods—Eight minutes. Referee—Mr. Collins.

DICK BURGE IS DEAD.

Former English Lightweight Champion Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Word was received here yesterday that Dick Burge, former lightweight champion boxer of England, died in London after an attack of pneumonia. Burge was among the best boxers ever produced in England.

MORE YANKEES ARRIVE.

Pratt Among Those to Reach Training Camp at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 15.—Nineteen members, or near members, for they haven't all signed, of the New York American League ball team were at the Macon field today. Eighteen of them were in uniform. Since the shades of night fell on yesterday's practice, George Mogridge, Allan Russell and Bob Shawkey, the pitchers; Zinn Beck and Dell Pratt, the infielders, and Hugh High, the outfielder, have arrived. They were all practising this afternoon except Pratt and Mogridge, both of whom looked on.

Pratt, Mogridge and High have salary differences to settle before they will be fully in the fold. Each came to Macon at Huggie's behest to discuss the matter and they are threshing out the differences tonight. Pratt ran up from Jacksonville. He did not talk as if the case were hopeless or as if there would be any receding on his part.

"I shall see Huggins tonight," he said. "There never has been any discussion of salary between the club and me. My contract offered less money than I think I am worth and I returned it. There was no cut in salary. It was the same as I received last year, but I think I am entitled to more. If there is nothing doing here, then I am on my way to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where the old college wants to talk business with me on the subject of becoming its baseball and football coach."

The New York players who have not arrived are Peckinpaugh, Walters, Baker, Plank, Marsans, Bodie and Fewster. Lamar has been called away by the illness of a brother who is in an army camp at Chattanooga. Sam Vick's ankle is still lame and he sat in the grand stand.

The practice was along conventional lines and not of an unusual variety. It was mostly batting and fielding and for the batting Caldwell, Love, Monroe and Thormahlen pitched. Shawkey unlimbered a little while, but made an easy start. He has been selling insurance all Winter and isn't in trim to jump right into things. Zinn Beck was spry for a man having his first day's practice. Truck Hannah keeps on hitting the ball hard and far.

YALE CLUB SCORES UPSET.

Defeats Columbia Club Squash Team in Class B Play, 5 to 2.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	2	.667
Columbia Club	5	3	.626
Yale Club	4	4	.500
Princeton Club	2	4	.333
Crescent A. C.	2	4	.333

In a postponed match of the Class B division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, the Yale Club racquet wielders yesterday demonstrate their supremacy over the Columbia Club team on the Yale's courts by a score of 5 to 2. The result was something of a surprise to the Blue and White men, even though it was known that the Yale Club players were developing strength with each match that they played.

Probably the greatest upset aside from the team score was the victory which J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., scored over R. L. Strebeigh of the Colonial Club. The latter is one of the front rank men of the Columbia team, yet Tomlinson was able to score a victory in straight games and by a one-sided score. The result was 15—3, 15—12 in favor of the Yale Club player.

W. Adams, F. M. Blodgett, and R. A. Granniss, all of the Yale Club, were forced to three-game matches before securing the verdict. Adams defeated A. L. Marvin of Columbia at 15-10, 10—15, 15—6. Blodgett triumphed over H. R. Burt of the Columbia Club at 7—15, 15—2, 15—7, and Granniss vanquished F. W. Chambers at 6—15, 15—8, 15—8. The other Yale Club winner was E. J. Clapp, the former Yale hurdler. He was victorious over H. W. Warner of the Columbia Club at 15—4, 15—4.

The summaries:

H. Kellock, Columbia Club, defeated H. De Forest, Yale Club, 6—15, 15—10, 15—5; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 15—3, 15—12; R. H. White, Columbia Club, defeated H. C. McClintock, Yale Club, 15—8, 16—18, 15—8; W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, defeated A. L. Marvin, Columbia Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6; F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, 7—15, 15—2, 15—7; R. A. Granniss, Yale Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 6—15, 15—8, 15—8; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, 15—4, 15—4.

SQUASH PLAY PROGRESSES.

Hyde, Burden, and Coburn Reach Harvard Club Semi-Final.

Play for the squash tennis championship of the Harvard Club began yesterday with eight players entered in the tournament. The present title holder is Fillmore Van S. Hyde. He reached the semi-final round by the default of J. W. Appel, Jr. The other two to gain semi-final round brackets were J. W. Burden and R. G. Coburn. The former defeated J. W. Lee at 15—18, 15—9, 15—6, and Coburn triumphed over A. E. Ellis, with the score 8—15, 15—5, 15—8. Hyde and Burden are in the upper half of the draw.

Final League Hockey Tonight.

The final match in this city of the National Hockey League will be held at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, when the Boston Arena team meets the Wanderers. Each of these teams has a victory to its credit over the other and are evenly matched, the Arena seven having won in Boston, 2 to 0, while the Wanderers were the winners here, 1 to 0.

BASEBALL OUTFITS FOR FRENCH FRONT

A Thousand Gross of Bats to be Shipped at Once to Soldiers Overseas by Y. M. C. A.

The largest shipment of baseball bats in the history of the game is on the way here from Louisville. Y. M. C. A. officials here announced yesterday that arrangements were being made for their immediate shipment to the Lorraine sector of the western front. There are 144,000 bats in the consignment, according to the announcement made by the Y. M. C. A. officials.

On every one of the bats is the red triangle of the Y. M. C. A. They will be distributed to the soldiers through the Y. M. C. A. huts in the camps of the American troops in France. Louisville is the bat manufacturing centre of the United States and is the home of the "Louisville slugger," a baseball bat which was made famous by great batsmen of the past. There are twelve different models in the shipment, and each one is named after some noted present-day player.

The major leaguers who have been honored by having the soldiers' bats named after them are Ty Cobb, Home Run Baker, Tris Speaker, Benny Kauff, Eddie Collins, and others. These bats are part of the order which was placed in January, when hundreds of thousands of baseballs, mitts, fielders' gloves, chest protectors, masks, and shin guards were called for by the Y. M. C. A. for use in the camps and cantonments of the United States and in France among the expeditionary forces.

For weeks the Y. M. C. A. has been forwarding equipment, having placed at the Government's disposal, at the Government's request, its comprehensive system for the distribution of everything required by the men in the trenches and training for service at the front that is not handled by the Quartermaster's Department. Since the Government made the Y. M. C. A. the official clearing house the association has been gradually absorbing the activities of numerous volunteer organizations working to the same end, without the efficient organization developed by the Y. M. C. A.

The enormous amount of baseball equipment, together with that forwarded by the Clarke Griffith Bat and Ball Fund, the Knights of Columbus, the National League and other organizations, will soon start a baseball campaign in France which will be greater than any other organized athletic movement ever undertaken.

The Dodgers and the Boston Red Sox have arranged a series of five games to be played at Camp Pike, Little Rock, on March 23, 24, 27, 30, and 31. A new baseball diamond has been laid out at the army camp. There are about 25,000 soldiers stationed at Camp Pike.

PENN BEATS ORANGE FIVE.

Syracuse Meets First Defeat of Season by Score of 17 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—The Syracuse University's basketball team suffered its first defeat of the season here tonight when the Penn five, champions of the Intercollegiate League this year, triumphed over the local band, 17 to 16, in the greatest game of basketball ever staged in the Archbold Gymnasium. Three thousand spectators were about the court, cheering the athletes every second. The timely shooting of Mike Sweeney won the game for the Quakers. He shot thirteen out of fifteen foul goals and with field goals by Stannard and Peck accumulated seventeen points.

Captain Schwarzer of Syracuse failed in his foul shooting, getting ohly five through the cage out of his thirteen trials. Every regular Syracuse player got a field goal. Paul, who took Schwarzer's place in the last two minutes of play, got one foul goal. The score at the end of the first half was 10 to 10.

The lineup:

Penn, (17.)	Position.	Syracuse, (16.)
Sweeney	L. F.	Cronauer
Stannard	R. F.	Dolley
Davis	C.	Schwarzer
Peck	R. G.	Marcus
Martin	L. G.	Peck

Field goals—Schwarzer, Dolley, Marcus, Barsha, Cronauer, Peck, Stannard. Foul goals—Sweeney, (13,) Schwarzer, (5,) Paul. (1.) Substitutions—Mitchell for Davis, Ramont for Stannard, Paul for Schwarzer. Referee—Tom Thorp of Columbia. Umpire—Carl Reed of Springfield. Time of periods—20 minutes.

HARVARD HAS 16 CREWS.

Host of Oarsmen Busily Preparing for Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—Sixteen crews at Harvard are rowing daily in the Newell Boathouse tank under the direction of Coaches Bill Haines and Ed Brown. Of this number three university and four freshman eights are Haines's particular charges, and he hopes to be able to boat all of them next week on the Charles River.

TITLE TO MRS. CASSEBEER.

West Side Player Defeats Miss Bogart in Pinehurst Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15.—Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer of the West Side Tennis Club won the women's singles title in the Pinehurst championship tennis tournament today, defeating Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4.

WILLARD TO MEET FULTON.

Miller Says Bout Will Be Held July 4, but Place Is Not Named.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., aspirant to the title, will meet in the ring July 4, Colonel J. C. Miller of Oklahoma, promoter, announced tonight. Colonel Miller said that Fulton had been guaranteed $20,000 and that there would be a side bet of $5,000.

PITT SEVEN IS TROUNCED.

Navy Yard Team Tumbles Hockey League Champions by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—In a rough and tumble hockey match tonight the Charlestown Navy Yard team lowered the colors of the Pittsburgh Amateur League champions by 5 to 1. The visitors had won twenty-six games running and had been unbeaten in their ten league matches.

The Navy won because it outplayed Pittsburgh, which played its most aggressive game, peppering the Navy netkeeper, La Croix, who made stops that brought the big crowd to its feet. The Navy boys counted three times in the first half and led 5 to 0 with only a minute to play when Baker shot Pittsburgh's only goal from a scrimmage.

The lineup:

Navy, (5.)	Position.	Pittsburgh, (1.)
La Croix	G.	Fuller
Howard	P.	Madden
Skilton	C. P.	McCrimmon
Shaughnessy	L. W.	Baker
Hutchinson	R.	Drury
Downing	C.	L. McCormick
Geran	R. W.	J. McCormick

Goals—Hutchinson, (2,) Geran, (2,) Howard, Baker. Referees—H. Denesha and J. Mitchell. Goal Umpires—Messrs. Dolan and Cann. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

CHALLENGE NOT RECEIVED.

Erasmus Seven, However, Eager to Meet Newton High.

Although the Newton High School hockey seven of Newton, Mass., winners of the Boston Interscholastic League honors, has announced that it has sent a challenge to the Erasmus Hall team for an interstate game to be played at the Arena Rink in Boston on next Thursday night, the Erasmus team has not received the communication.

The Brooklyn team, however, is willing to go to Boston and play Newton next week, and is anxiously waiting for the reported challenge.

SCHUMAN WINS IN RING.

Defeats Riese in Crescent A. C. Amateur Boxing Tourney.

Rallying strongly in the closing two rounds of his bout with Irving Riese, Union Settlement A. C., George Schuman, unattached, gained the prize in the 135-pound class of the Crescent Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament in the New Moon Gymnasium in Brooklyn last night. Schuman was badly beaten in the first session, and about the middle of the round was floored with a right to the jaw. With the start of the second round, however, he assumed the aggressive, and, forcing the fighting to the final bell, several times shook Riese up with heavy right and left hand blows. At the end of the third round the judges disagreed in their choice and Referee Eddie Forbes gave the laurels to Schuman.

Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., New York State champion, showed up disappointingly in the final of the 125-pound class against Arthur Shick, unattached, but managed to gain the judges' award in three rounds.

J. La Basso, Own Set A. C., went through three bouts successfully in the 110-pound class and gained the prize.

HOCKEY TITLE WON BY ERASMUS TEAM

Poly Prep Defeated, 4 Goals to 0, in Deciding Game of Scholastic Series.

Standing of the Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	P'ts.
Erasmus	6	0	1	13
Poly Prep	4	1	2	10
Flushing	4	1	2	10
Jamaica	4	2	1	9
New Utrecht	3	4	0	6
Manual	2	2	1	5
Commercial	1	5	1	3
Boys' High	0	7	0	0

In a one-sided victory over Poly Prep at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night the Erasmus Hall hockey seven won the championship of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League after a spirited season, during which the standard of schoolboy hockey has made rapid strides. The score last night was 4 to 0, the superior team work and skating of Erasmus leaving Poly Prep far behind.

With the victory Erasmus wins the gold medals offered by the Amateur Hockey League, while Poly Prep wins the hockey sticks offered by Tom Howard for the team scoring the greatest number of goals during the season. The silver medals which were offered for second place will not be awarded until next Friday night, when Poly Prep and Flushing will play off the tie for second.

The line of Erasmus forwards played a much better passing game than Poly, and most of the time the playing was in Poly's territory. The two Farah boys, Frank and Byrne, several times endangered the Erasmus net, but Captain MacPhee was on guard there and allowed nothing to pass him. The star player of the Poly team was Carl Schiebler at the net. His clever work prevented Erasmus from getting half a dozen more goals than the final tally showed. Hall and the two Botting lads, Vincent and Harold, carried on the defensive work of the victors. Bill Stratton, the husky point of Poly, spent most of the evening at rough checking and much of the time was off the ice serving time.

In the other game of the double-header Jamaica scored an easy victory over Boys' High by a score of 5 to 0. Boys' High failed to win a game during the league series.

The line-ups and summaries of both games:

Erasmus (4.)	Position.	Poly Prep (0.)
MacPhee	G.	Shiebler
Adams	P.	Stratton
Mohle	C. P.	Gladstone
Hall	R.	F. Farah
V. Botting	C.	B. Farah
Hancock	L. W.	Sherman
H. Botting	R. W.	Coller

Goals—First period: Hall for Erasmus in 5:02. Second period: V. Botting for Erasmus in 11:54. Hall for Erasmus in 18:33. H. Botting for Erasmus in 19:43. Penalties—Coller, two minutes, tripping; Hancock, two minutes, hooking; Stratton, four minutes, tripping; Coller, two minutes, loafing offside; Stratton, two minutes, holding; V. Botting, two minutes, tripping; F. Farah, two minutes, tripping. Substitution—Moller for Hancock. Referee—John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Timer—R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas S. C. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Jamaica (5.)	Position.	Boys' High (0.)
Jennings	G.	Ruch
Bates	P.	Bunn
Bastress	C. P.	Doppel
Madden	R.	MacSoud
Oakley	C.	Sanford
Thompson	L. W.	Conway
Clifford	R. W.	Peper

Goals — First period: Clifford, in 3:15; Thompson, in 12:10. Second period: Oakley, in 0:08; Thompson, in 2:40; Madden, in 4:05. Referee—John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Timer—R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas S. C. Time of halves—15 minutes.

SHOEMAKER VICTOR AGAIN.

Champion Scores 125 to 62 Against Wickers at Pocket Billiards.

Standing of the Players.	Won.	Lost.	H. R.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	0	28
A. Gardner	2	0	15
J. J. Maloney	2	0	15
C. M. Munoz	2	1	17
T. A. Plunkett	1	1	15
C. Shongood, Jr.	2	2	22
A. Wickers	1	3	17
C. R. Fulton	0	5	20

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship, won his second victory in this year's tournament yesterday at the New York Athletic Club, when he defeated Ardie Wickers by a score of 125 to 62. The title holder was far from being in his best stroke, and for a few frames Wickers succeeded in trailing not far behind Shoemaker. Later on, however, when the champion began to hit his stride, Wickers could do little but accept the part of an onlooker with the best grace that he could summon.

The second afternoon game gave a victory to Charles Shongood, Jr. The much-defeated Charles R. Fulton, who has yet to win a game in the tournament, was Shongood's victim.

There was a merry struggle waged in the evening match between Cecil M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club and Shongood. Munoz captured the game by a score of 125 to 107, but only after a keenly fought match in which Shongood was at all times dangerous. Munoz was in much better stroke than on the occasion of his last appearance in the tournament, and played spectacular shots here and there through the match, the success of which to some extent influenced the drift of the contest.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Shoemaker—6 5 8 7 13 10 13 8 13 11 12 3 11 7. Total, 125. Scratches, 2. High runs, 14, 13, and 13.

Wickers—8 9 6 7 1 4 1 6 1 3 2 11 3. Total, 62. Scratches, 1. High runs, 11 and 9.

Shongood—14 9 8 7 3 9 7 7 11 1 13 11 8 4 5 13 4. Total, 125. Scratches, 9. High run, 19.

Fulton—0 5 6 7 11 5 7 7 3 13 1 3 6 10 9 1 8. Total, 97. Scratches, 5. High run, 14.

Evening Game.

Munoz—10 8 2 8 11 13 12 3 2 7 12 5 7 4 7 3 8 8. Total—125. Scratches—5. High runs—13, 12 and 11.

Shongood—4 6 12 6 3 1 2 11 12 7 2 9 7 10 7 11 6. Total—107. Scratches—0. High runs—22, 12 and 10.

TITLE GAMES TONIGHT.

1,000-Yard Run, with Ray, Fall and Devaney, Is Centre of Attraction.

The struggle for the 1,000-yard-run title is expected to furnish the most interesting competition this evening at the annual senior national indoor Amateur Athletic Union championships, which will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Broadway. Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., national outdoor mile champion; Eddie Fall, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Illinois, Conference champion at one mile and record holder, and Mike A. Devaney, Boston Navy Yard, national half-mile, have entered for this race, making a field of three of the leading runners in the country.

A. A. U. officials are confident that the record now on the books, 2:14, made by John W. Overton, now of the U. S. Marine force in France, last year, will be erased. Fall has been selected to win the event, and it is predicted that if Ray upsets the calculations, he will establish a new record.

The meet has attracted an entry of about 100 of the country's leading athletes who will strive for the thirteen titles. San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York are among the cities represented, and Cornell, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Lafayette, New Hampshire State, Bowdoin, Penn State, and Georgetown are among the colleges which have entered athletes.

KIECKHEFER KEEPS TITLE.

Defeats Cannefax, Registering Total of 150 to 142, in Three Blocks.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago retained his title of world's three-cushion billiard champion tonight by defeating Robert Cannefax of St. Louis, 54 to 42, in 64 innings. Kieckhefer's total for the three blocks was 150 against Cannefax's 142.

GREENLEAF AMASSES 137.

Sets New Mark for Unfinished Run at Pocket Billiards.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15.—Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., established a new pocket billiard mark for a continuous run in competition on a regulation table when he won a 150-point game from James Lanagan here today with an unfinished run of 137. The former record of 136 also was held by Greenleaf.

Low Defeats Romberg with Cue.

Playing billiards of a high order, John Low defeated A. Romberg in the Metropolitan Class C amateur billiard championship at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night by a score of 150 to 114.

In a final sense, "Fit" is a matter of looks!

A suit becomes you or it doesn't; the fat want to look lean; the lean, to look fat.

What does a first class tailor do? Measures. Cuts. Bastes. Tries on. Then *alters to fit*—alters to make you look well and feel comfortable.

With us, you see the fit and feel comfortable before you order.

We "make to fit" — not "to measure." Alterations, the exception rather than the rule.

Price about half a good tailor's—and "your money back, if you want it!"

Spring styles now ready. Big sizes a specialty.

Rain or shine *"Scotch Mists" are fine.

Handsome Scotch cheviots rainproofed after a formula all our own.

*Registered Trademark.

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TWO—5-TON HALL TRUCKS—Wood hydraulic hoists—combination steel bodies.
ONE—20-PASSENGER MACK SIGHTSEER in first-class condition.

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Saratoga Vichy
Bottled with Natural Gas!

QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
Janssen wants to see you
EXCELLENT KITCHEN
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

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Schuyler Arms
305 West 98th St., Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from Bus.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.
Newly furnished suites of 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from
$60 to $150 Monthly
Weekly Rates Upon Request
depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge.
Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels.
Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

Special Suburban Service
WHEN you intend being in New York over night—
Leave your bag in Atendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—
THEN Telephone Columbus 3320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburban Service; this gives you immediate attention.
WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.
WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for on your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.
ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.50 up.
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B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
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Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway Station at 86th St. corner
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Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

No Music No Cabaret No Dancing
No Hat Checking
Try BREAKFAST Here
LUSSIER
RESTAURANT
147-149-151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway
Seating Capacity 600
SPECIAL PLATE LUNCH .45
Served 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Good Food Good Service Good Value

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FOR WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY
WHY not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere, all outside rooms; modern, complete service; homelike; room, including excellent meals, $13 weekly up.
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The most sumptuous Turkish baths in the world—and the most enchanting! All the refinements of luxury in accommodations, equipment and attendants. Exclusively for Ladies $1.25.
Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
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SUNDAY NIGHT DINNERS
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Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sts.
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Select Restaurant
Popular Prices
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Table d'Hote
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Blossom Heath Inn
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OPEN ALL YEAR
Outdoor Skating
Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Sussking.

MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens,
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
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Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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It is easy enough to tell whether your children are red-blooded or not. For you can't hide red blood—or the lack of it.

If it is there, you see it plainly mirrored in your little one's rosy cheeks, merry eyes, love of romping and playing, leadership in childhood games and studies. If it is not there, then your children are only ghosts of children—pale, hollow-eyed, stoop-shouldered, hating play, hating study—robbed of lively interest in life. Such a child can be helped by natural methods of living and Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan feeds the red blood cells with just the elements they need—adding to their number, increasing their power to carry nourishment and life-giving oxygen to every cell and tissue of the little body. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is exceedingly pleasant to taste, and easily digested.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is prescribed and recommended by physicians as a general blood tonic and appetizer for all weak, anemic children, nervous, overworked adults, invalids, and convalescents.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
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Who Discovered RICORO?

"Who discovered Ricoro? My friend Smith," said the architect. "At his home, the other evening, he opened a box of fine, Corona size cigars.

"After we lighted up, I noticed Smith dropping two dimes in his youngster's bank.

"'What's the idea?' I asked.

"'I used to smoke 25c cigars. Now I buy Ricoro at 8c and put the difference in the boy's bank.'

"'Well, if there's a *difference* in the quality of the cigars, it certainly favors Ricoro,' I agreed."

Corona size, 8c
Box of 50—$4.00
Imported from Porto Rico

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

The sooner the better. Your smoking enjoyment will increase, your cigar expenditures decrease. Ricoro gives you a rich fragrance and a mellow mildness, exclusive to tropic-grown cigars. A dozen sizes and shapes—6c to 2-for-25c.

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Sold only in United Cigar Stores.—"Thank you."

UNITED CIGAR STORES

TRACE WOOL DEALS FOR GERMANY HERE

State Attorney General Starts Inquiry to Learn if Plan Was to Corner Market.

CALLS PASSAIC SHIPPER

Forstmann Says He Sent a Shipload in 1915 to Foster the Import of Dyes.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis and Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, acting at the request of the American Textile Association, began an investigation yesterday of the activities of Hugo Schmidt, the interned representative of the Deutsche Bank, and other persons, to find out whether Germans in this country had entered into a conspiracy to corner America's wool market in behalf of Germany.

"This hearing," said Mr. Becker at the opening of the investigation yesterday, "is at the request of the Textile Alliance, to investigate an alleged attempt to corner wool in this country, the wool so cornered to be delivered to Germany after the war. In going over the papers of Hugo Schmidt, which papers comprise about 100 volumes, containing some 40,000 documents, we have found that a concerted attempt was made by the Deutsche Bank to accumulate cotton, wool, and jute in South America and the United States, with a view of getting control of the entire output and shipping it to Germany when the war is over.

The hearing yesterday had to do with the activities of the Forstmann-Huffmann Company of Passaic, N. J., of which Julius Forstmann, an American citizen of German birth, is the President. Mr. Forstmann was on the stand for several hours. He admitted that he had acted as an agent for German interests before the Textile Alliance took over the control of wool shipments in March, 1915, but said that since that time he had in every way lived up to the agreement entered into by the alliance with Great Britain and the other allies.

The first question put to Mr. Forstmann had to do with the shipment in 1915 of a 5,000,000-pound lot of wool to Germany in the steamer Luckenbach. Mr. Becker read into the record a letter written by an official of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin to Hugo Schmidt in New York, in which the banker in Berlin announced the safe arrival of the Luckenbach at Bremen in February, 1915. The writer observed that "of course now that the Luckenbach has arrived the agreement made between the participants is now without effect."

"Are you not the person who sent that shipload of wool to Germany?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Yes, I sent several shiploads of textiles to Germany."

"To whom was the cargo consigned?"

"To J. J. Koswig. My dealings were with Max Koswig of Berlin."

"Did you not know that those goods were really intended for the German Government?"

"Our dealings were only with Koswig. I knew that so much wool could not have been intended for our own use, but I knew nothing of the distribution of it when it got to Germany. Our credits were with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin."

"Now, Mr. Forstmann, did you not know all along that the wool was for the German Government?"

"No more than I knew that the United States was getting in return for these cargoes a lot of dyestuffs which we needed very badly in this country."

"Now, wasn't this wool what you call 'short wool,' which is particularly suited for making uniforms?"

"Yes, it was suitable for uniforms. But so is almost all wool. My shipments were for the benefit of the United States, for Germany would not send dyes unless we sent her wool and cotton."

"How did you know that?"

"I saw a letter from William Jennings Bryan in which he said he would be glad if we could accommodate the Germans with textiles, as we could only in that way get the dyes."

At this point Mr. Becker said, referring to the statement made by ex-Secretary of State Bryan, which Mr. Forstmann had referred to, that he did not doubt that the wool had been shipped with the authority of the State Department, but added that he expected to show that the authority was obtained under false pretenses.

"Have you ever," Mr. Becker resumed, "said to agents of the United States Government that you knew the German Government would pay you for the wool shipped on the Luckenbach?"

"I said that it would be paid by the Deutsche Bank."

Mr. Becker then read a letter written by Mr. Forstmann to Hugo Schmidt, in which payment was asked for $400,000 worth of wool and cotton shipped on the Luckenbach. Mr. Forstmann admitted writing the letter.

"Now, Mr. Forstmann, if these textiles had been intended for an individual or corporation engaged in manufacturing in Germany there would have been no violation of law, would there?" asked Mr. Becker.

"None whatever."

"But on the other hand if they had been shipped knowingly to the German Government to be used for a military purpose it would have been a conscious and deliberate violation of neutrality, would it not?"

"I suppose so, but I want to say again that I thought I was acting for the best interests of this country. I had been told by Mr. Rose of the State Department that this country would be glad for me to send wool to Germany so that we could get the dyes."

A letter at this point was read from Forstmann to Schmidt in which the Passaic manufacturer asked Schmidt to notify the people in Germany to stop communicating direct with him, but to do so through a third person.

Mr. Forstmann said he made this request because of the strict British censorship. He had no unneutral purpose in mind, he maintained.

In concluding his examination of the witness, at yesterday's session, Mr. Becker asked him three questions, which he insisted were to be answered categorically.

"Is it not a fact," the first question read, "that even after May 7, 1915, the date of the sinking of the Lusitania, you continued to act as the agent of German interests in bringing the Colonial wools, contracted for prior to March 26, 1915, selling them and turning over the proceeds to Schmidt?"

"Yes."

"Is it not a fact that in doing so you violated the British restrictions and broke your agreements with the British Government and the textile alliance?"

Mr. Forstmann answered that he thought it was all right to do this.

"Under these circumstances do you consider the firm of Forstmann & Huffman proper consignees for purchases of wool at a time when the United States is at war with Germany?"

"Yes, I do. We are making uniforms for the United States. This is my country, and all my interests in this war are those of the United States."

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning, in the Attorney General's office at 299 Broadway.

Paintings

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At the Galleries of

Scott & Fowles

590 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th and 48th Streets

JAMES STILLMAN DIES SUDDENLY

Continued from Page One.

Dunning, then one of the leaders in this line. When the firm was reorganized he was invited to become a member, and before he had attained his majority he was admitted as junior partner of the firm, which became Smith, Woodward & Stillman, and suceeded to the business of the retiring concern. In 1873 Mr. Smith retired and Mr. Stillman and William Woodward, a brother of James T. Woodward, later President of the Hanover National Bank, continued the business under the name of Woodward & Stillman.

When the new firm was formed Mr. Stillman was only 23 years old. His business acumen did not pass unnoticed in the business community, and many sought his advice on matters which required a shrewd discernment. The business of the firm of Woodward & Stillman was rapidly increasing at the time Mr. Stillman met the late Moses Taylor, who was a noted merchant and banker. Mr. Taylor intrusted Mr. Stillman with the management of several projects of considerable magnitude, one of them the construction of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

In November, 1891, Mr. Stillman succeeded Percy R. Pyne, the son-in-law of Moses Taylor, as President of the National City Bank, which has attained to its present position as probably the largest bank in the United States, in capital, resources, and business.

His Association With Rockefellers.

In the same year in which the bank was originally chartered it purchased from the Bank of the United States, whose charter had expired the year before, its banking house, and the house on Pine Street, in the rear. When the new Custom House was built the bank bought the old Custom House building in Wall Street. Mr. Stillman did not really branch out as a man of finance until he came into close association with the Rockefellers. William Rockefeller married Mr. Stillman's sister, and shortly after the controlling interest in the National City Bank was bought by the Rockefellers, Mr. Stillman became its President.

It has been said that Mr. Stillman had no aspirations to be a great financier. He preferred rather to have leisure to travel, for art, and for the refining graces of life. Nevertheless, for many years he was regarded as the most powerful man in Wall Street, and this largely because of his backing. When he found himself inseparably identified with big business his one ambition was to make the National City Bank in this country what the Bank of England was to Great Britain, the Bank of France to France, and the Bank of Germany to Germany.

As an illustration of his effective methods it may be said that, when in 1897 the Government wanted to deposit the millions due to it from the Union Pacific Railroad in order to get them into circulation, Mr. Stillman at once deposited in the Treasury $50,000,000 United States bonds.

In 1908 Mr. Stillman, who had become a member of the Board of Directors of more than fifty corporations, resigned as a Director from the Union Pacific Railroad and from the Southern Pacific Company, and from the Executive Committees of both corporations. He was succeeded in all these places by Frank A. Vanderlip, who had been selected by Mr. Stillman for the Vice Presidency of the National City institution some years before.

Mr. Stillman's master stroke in finance occurred in 1900, when he placed his institution far to the front. When other important banks were reducing their capital, he boldly increased the capital of the National City Bank from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, and then a few years later to $25,000,000. He asserted that other banks had failed to see that an industrial evolution was coming, and that tremendous business organizations demanded banks of a commensurate size. The National City Bank was not half the size of several other banks in this city when Mr. Stillman first assumed office in 1891.

In a two years after Mr. Stillman took hold of the National City Bank its deposits jumped from $12,000,000 to nearly $30,000,000. The panic of 1893 sent many depositors to the National City Bank.

A bank is nothing but a collection of debts," Mr. Stillman was wont to impress upon his colleagues. As soon as he had time to find himself in the Presidential chair he began to fill the bank's vault with gold. When other institutions were shipping gold to London in 1893 the National City Bank paid a premium to bring gold back across the Atlantic.

In one year Mr. Stillman increased the institution's stock of gold from below $2,000,000 to well above $8,000,000. By 1897 the bank's deposits had reached $90,000,000, which was a new high record for the United States.

Member of Many Clubs.

Mr. Stillman was a member of the Union League Club, the Metropolitan, Century, Manhattan, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka, Eastern Yacht, St. Augustine Yacht, Jekyl Island, and Storm King Clubs, the New York Historical Society, and the Metropolitan Club in Washington. He was also a racing yachtsman, and for many years kept a thirty-footer which he handled himself.

At the time of his death, in addition to his connection with the National City Bank, he was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the New York Trust Company, and was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the New York Central Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Queens Insurance Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Stillman married Miss Elizabeth Rumrill, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters, James A., Charles Chauncey, and Ernest Goodrich Stillman, and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller.

STILLMAN DEVELOPED SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

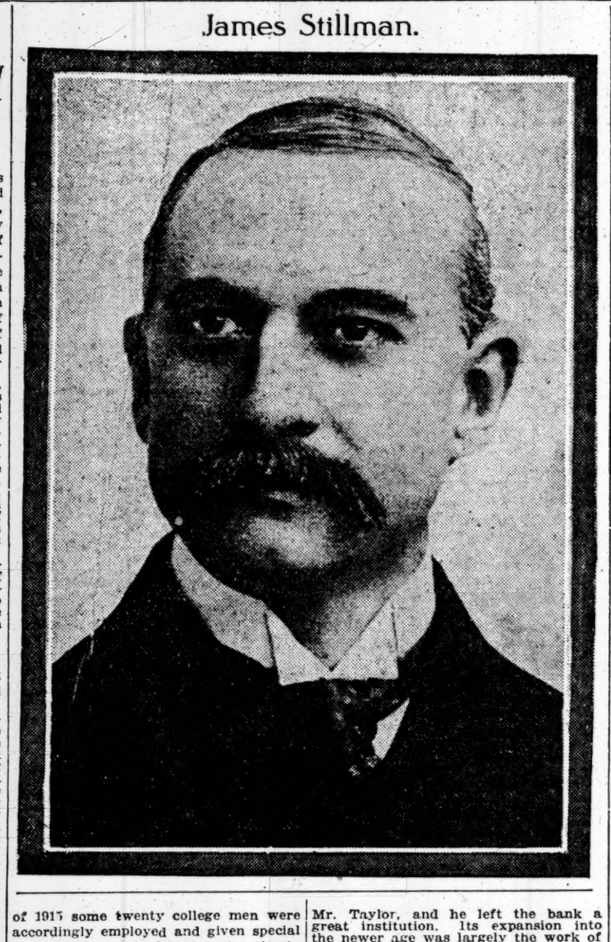
Notable Accomplishment of the City Bank in Opening Foreign Branches.

The National City Bank, in which Mr. Stillman was one of the leading spirits from his election as President in 1891 until his death, capped his career of steady and impressive growth throughout the nineteenth century by taking the lead in American international banking in recent years. Frank A. Vanderlip, who was elected Vice President in 1901 after serving as private secretary to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, became President in 1909, and he and Mr. Stillman shared the work of the bank's expansion which has occurred in recent times.

The most notable recent accomplishment of the bank has been the establishment of foreign branches to keep pace with and, in some cases, to open a way for the advancement of American trade. This has been particularly the case in South America. Shortly after the outbreak of the European war the bank established branches in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and has followed these with the opening of others in all the principal cities of South America and Cuba, as well as in some of the principal cities of Europe.

Along with this work went active promotion of South American trade. At the very beginning of this movement it was discovered that ignorance of the language and the customs of the countries in which the new branches operated were a very great handicap on American enterprise, and in the Summer

James Stillman.



of 1915 some twenty college men were accordingly employed and given special training in various departments prior to sending them out to the foreign branches.

This proved so successful that arrangements were made in the following year with various universities to establish co-operation between the bank and the universities in special training of selected men for South American banking and trade. These students went to college during the regular academic year and worked in the bank, receiving special training for foreign assignments in the Summer. The bank itself, moreover, started an intramural course of studies, with training in business science, the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian languages and other branches which would be necessary for men who would carry American commerce forward.

This development of foreign trade followed naturally on the efforts of Mr. Stillman through the early years of his Presidency to bring about co-operation among the banks of America in order to take their proper place in the financial questions of the world. His bank undertook the financing of a Japanese loan in the early years of the twentieth century, which practically meant the début of the United States as a world money power.

Mr. Stillman also brought into the Directorate of the bank representatives of heavy industrial and commercial interests which have made it the greatest bank in the country.

The institution, now capitalized at $25,000,000, was founded in 1812, with an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000, of which only $800,000 was subscribed at first. Its early Directors were New York merchants, among whom, tradition of sound business methods were dominant, and its first President was Colonel Samuel Osgood.

The field of banking was an attractive one at the moment on account of the approaching close of the first Bank of the United States. But the difficulties of the War of 1812, which crippled the financial life of the nation and necessitated the raising of heavy war loans, made the early years of the new institution a period of storm and stress. It was active, however, in financing the war and in establishing sound standards of banking in the uncertainties of the following years. This solidity of practice was continued; in 1857, under the leadership of Moses Taylor, for twenty-six years its President, the bank took the lead in the resumption of specie payments after the disastrous panic.

The association of the bank with some of the earliest leaders in railroad development contributed to its prosperity, and the ability of Moses Taylor put it in the forefront of the banks of the country. Mr. Taylor became President three years after the New York Clearing House Association was organized, and he realized the possibilities of that institution much better than most men of his time. He was Chairman of a committee of New York bankers, which undertook to provide the Government with the money to finance the beginnings of the civil war, and throughout that struggle he was a conservative force against the inflation of the currency.

In 1866 the National City Bank surrendered its charter, later than many State institutions, and was incorporated under the National Banking act. The sound foundation of the early Presidents had been built on extensively by Mr. Taylor, and he left the bank a great institution. Its expansion into the newer age was largely the work of Mr. Stillman, who succeeded Percy R. Pyne as President in 1891.

F. A. VANDERLIP SHOCKED.

Hears News of Death at His Ranch in California.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15.—When informed late tonight of the death of former President Stillman of the National City Bank, Frank A. Vanderlip, from his ranch home at Palos Verdes via long distance telephone, said:

"I am very much shocked to learn of Mr. Stillman's death, in fact I am so shocked that I think I had better not attempt to make a statement now."

NEW YORK CITY READY FOR NEXT DRAFT CALL

Chairman Hughes Announces That Only 40 Class 1-A Appeals Remain to be Passed Upon.

The District Board of Appeals for the Selective Draft in New York, of which Charles E. Hughes is Chairman, has practically cleared its calendar of appeals made by Class 1-A men, and at 6 o'clock last night Mr. Hughes announced that only forty Class 1-A appeals remained to be decided. This means that New York City is now ready to mobilize its Class 1-A men whenever the Provost Marshal General calls them to the colors.

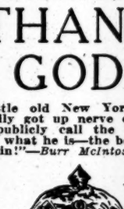
Mr. Hughes last night sent a report to Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill in Albany regarding the classification of the 580,000 draft age men of New York City under the questionnaire system.

Commenting on this report, Mr. Hughes said: "So far as the District Board is concerned there is no delay whatever relating in any way to the military emergency. We are still receiving many hundreds of appeals each day, but as we are up with our schedule we can dispose of all Class 1-A cases as fast as they are filed."

MOTION PICTURES.

THANK GOD

—little old New York has finally got up nerve enough to publicly call the Kaiser just what he is—the beast of Berlin!"—*Burr McIntosh.*



"The Kaiser

The Beast of Berlin

If you're a red-blooded American, with a real fighting spirit, you'll cheer like mad over this startling, daring expose of the real kaiser. If you're pro-German stay away and gnash your teeth in wild but impotent rage.

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B'way at 41st St. THREE Times Daily, 2:30, 4:30 & 8:30 P. M. Matinees 25c, 50c & 75c. Evenings 25c-50c-75c-$1.00.

Globe says: "Thrilled from opening to close. Drawn with truth. Will have a great influence. See things which do not greatly impress on printed page."

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AND HER PUPILS, ACCOMPANIED BY

THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y.

MAX JACOBS, Conductor.

Seats 50c to $2.00, at Box Office and Agencies

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PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Seats $2.50-$2.00 and Some at $1.00. Phone Circle 1366. Matinee Today 2:30

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Mat. Today, 2:15 EVES. AT 8:15. "Joytown," "Melody-Land," "100 Novelties & HOUDINI

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A thrilling French Official Exhibition. 130 Paintings, by Lieut. Farre, of famous air battles in France. Capt. Guynemer's great battle plane, etc., etc. Official French Motion Pictures, Saturday night, Sunday afternoon and evening, Monday afternoon and evening. Daily, including Sunday, 10 to 10, admission 50c. The Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. and 59th St.

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Mat. Today at 2:30. Ev., 8:15. (Pop. Prices.) "La Petite Marquise." "L'Amour Medecin." "Les Freres Karamazov."

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WM. S. HART, "WOLVES OF THE RAIL"; KITTY FRANCIS & CO., and 6 OTHER ACTS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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LAST WEEK KAREN Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Today, 2:30. Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50.

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EVA TANGUAY "Submarine F 7." Gus Edwards' Revue, Catherine Haywood, Alice Eis, Frank Fay, and Three Dooleys.

YORKVILLE THEA., 86 St., n'r Lex. Av. Evg. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15. Oh, Emilie! ADOLF PHILIPP'S

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. Fred Irwin's MAJESTICS.

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WILLIAM FOX Presents R. A. WALSH'S DRAMA | LAST DAY

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RIALTO 20-30 & 60c Times Square | TAYLOR HOLMES in "Ruggles of Red Gap." Soloists and Rialto Orchestra.

MR. HOLMES WILL APPEAR IN PERSON EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. MADGE KENNEDY in 'Our Little Wife.' 'SON OF DEMOCRACY,' with Chaplin in 'Call to Arms.' Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20-30c, incl. tax.

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Four Times More—Afternoon and Evening

To-day and To-morrow

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JOLSON AND A BIG HOLIDAY BILL.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.

"A true dramatization of Broadway's curbstone scandals concerning studio Satans and their innocent prey." —*Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.*

The Squab Farm By Frederic and Fannie Hatton

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed., 2.

7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK

Lee & J. Shubert's Model Musical Production

MAYTIME

Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15.

Last Week Here. Next Week Broadhurst Thea. "Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American. "FOLLOW THE GIRL"

44TH STREET ROOF, BEG'G MON., MAR. 18 Seats Now

A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt

NORMAN TREVOR—LAURA HOPE CREWS

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WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., at 2:30.

The STUART WALKER CO. in Tarkington's SEVENTEEN

LAST 26 TIMES to See the One LAST Play You Must Not Miss.

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By Jesse Lynch Williams.

NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB AND OTHERS

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop. Prices) 2:15.

The Great Musical Hit 48TH ST. THE LOVE MILL THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:15.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., at 2:20.

FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS.

THIS MORNING, 10:30, Also Mar. 22d & 23d with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.

The LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith, with Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master." MARY RYAN

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LAST 2 TIMES Emily Stevens in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE

By ALAN DALE

Monday, Mar. 18, "FOLLOW THE GIRL"

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

Nazimova in "The Wild Duck" By HENRIK IBSEN

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:10.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.

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With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

Comedy, W. 41 Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thurs.

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"A notable performance."—Globe.

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LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE COPPERHEAD

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Blanche Bates and Holbrook Blinn in a new Thrilling War Play

"GETTING TOGETHER"

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YES OR NO THRILLS TEARS AND LAUGHTER

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LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125th. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. MAUDE FULTON In "THE BRAT." Next Week....."THE GIPSY TRAIL."

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Evg., Mar. 22, at 8:15.

Salzedo Harp Ensemble

GRETA TORPADIE, Soprano

Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Mar. 18, at 3.

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Today & Sund. Mat. & Eve. "Der Frauenfresser"

Great Musical Comedy by Edm. Eysler.

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—ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St. TONIGHT 11:30.

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The Dance and March Song Success.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20.

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Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

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Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.

Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20.

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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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ROCK and WHITE in "LET'S GO," AN ORIGINAL REVUE

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BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.

DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

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Soloist—JOSEF HOFMANN

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Farewell Violin Recital by Eddy Brown

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Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Mar. 24, at 3.

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Program of Old Masterpieces.

Seats 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. Now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., March 20, at 3

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Today, 2, Prophete, Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Bachelier, Bloch, Schlegel, Mardones. Cd., Bodanzky.

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Next Mon. at 8:15, Rigoletto, Barrientos, Perini; Lozaio, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.

Wed. at 8:15, Mme. Sans-Gene, Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Papi.

Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), III. Act Aida, Muzio, Robeson; Martinelli, Chalmers. III. Act Lucia, Barrientos; Mardones. I. Act Pagliacci, Easton; Caruso, De Luca. Walpurgis Night Ballet from Faust, Galli; Bonfiglio, and Corps de Ballet. Conductors, Monteux, Moranzoni, Papi.

Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunov, Homer, Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.

Fri. at 8:30, Amore dei tre Re, Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Mardones, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.

Sat., 2, Triple Bill (1st time), Shanewis, Gentle (debut), Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. 1st time, Dance in Place Congo, Galli; Bonfiglio, Bartik and Ballet. Cond., Monteux. L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Didur, Althouse, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918.

MAYOR HYLAN'S PROGRAM.

Mayor HYLAN could win support for his plans in no way better than by taking a benevolent attitude toward the plans of his predecessors. It is not meant that he should condone any real faults. On the contrary, he should expose them relentlessly, without hypercriticism and in good faith. Having done so, he could then acquire merit by remedying the troubles, and could break new ground with prestige. His opportunity is afforded by the Public Service Commission's overtures for co-operation in the completion of the dual subway system. Until that system is completed criticisms upon it are mere scolding and backbiting.

Mr. HYLAN will win no support in prolonging the conditions of which he complains for the sake of fault-finding with his predecessors. The campaign is over. Public ownership eventually, some other year, is no substitute for rides this year. The substitution of surface buses is reversion to the old omnibus era, is reaction of the worst sort, and a humbug. The sidewalks can hardly hold walkers now. The streets could not hold the buses to carry passengers on a scale to make any impression on a traffic of a billion riders a year. There is a field for the buses, over routes where subways cannot be built on account of the expense. But there is no substitute for the subways for rapid, long-distance riders. If there were a substitute, the subways cannot be scrapped. After $117,000,000 worth of work has been completed and $80,000,000 worth been put under contract, there is nothing to do but to go ahead. To lose the benefit of $222,000,000 because of delay in the completion of $25,000,000 worth is bad business, on whatever pretense. These contracts embody present municipal ownership, with possibilities of municipal operation earlier than it can be attained in any other way. The people's hearts are set on riding in the completed subways at the earliest moment. Hundreds of millions of real estate values depend upon the same thing, which means ease with the city's budget. If Mayor HYLAN is open-minded enough to see this, and to respond favorably to the Public Service Commission's inquiry whether he will co-operate or obstruct, he will find that he has created favorable sentiment toward his own proposals.

As the matter stands, the city is months, in some cases years, behind the companies in the discharge of their mutual obligations. With the city thus delinquent, it is futile for the Mayor to find fault with the companies for anything done or undone until the city has caught up with its share of the work. Of course the stations are uncomfortable, and will be until they are finished. Of course the tracks are congested when the parallel tracks are not provided, although nearly ready. Where many routes converge over a single bridge when the plan is to divert them into tunnels, of course the trains are congested. But the city is to blame, not the companies. There are excuses for the city, but there are better excuses for the companies. Recriminations are idle and irritating substitutes for tracks, tunnels, trains. The people's joy at receiving these boons will redound to the Mayor's credit, since they will be given in his term, a fact which will count for nearly all in popular opinion. The Mayor is losing his opportunity if he prefers to nag the companies rather than to make up the city's lost headway.

If the Mayor wants to open new ground, let it be new ground, and nothing so hackneyed as municipal ownership politics. In the Mayor's borough a fine thoroughfare has lain in disuse for years because of a petty quarrel over franchise payments. The settlement of that quarrel would produce a real estate revival of consequence, and would accommodate many thousands of riders. The city is operating local transit lines over bridges under obstructive conditions, more for the benefit of the companies which collect nickels for rides than of the city which gives two rides for a nickel. These short routes are capable of large development. They begin nowhere and end nowhere, and are relics of the old times when ferries gave the idea that cross-river riding was limited to travel between the banks.

The Mayor has the means of discovering other undeveloped assets, and starting in the creation of new values. That is a great improvement on his plan of reaping where others have sown, and confiscating profits as a basis for earning other profits. The dual subway "makes" values. It will make credit for the Mayor if he will let it. It took nothing from anybody, and earns all it gets. There is much for the Mayor in it, and he will find that picking up the loose ends of so great an enterprise is a full-size job, affording easier and ampler honors than can be got in any other way.

A STIGMA UPON PATRIOTISM.

Of the many proposals that have been put forward for the invasion of the city's parks, that offered to the Board of Estimate by the Liberty Loan Committee for cutting up an acre or more of Central Park in order to reproduce a sector of the French trenches is perhaps the most reprehensible and dangerous; especially dangerous because the men who offer it are not seeking to promote any private interest at the public expense, but are making an ill considered and mistaken appeal to patriotism, and the more reprehensible because they are men of a type from whom a better understanding was to be expected.

To imply that it is necessary to deface, and perhaps in part to destroy, the city's chief park, in order that the people may perceive their duty to the nation, is to affix a stigma upon their intelligence and patriotism. That the Board of Estimate hesitated to permit this act of vandalism in Central Park is to its credit, but that it granted an appropriation of $25,000 to repair the damage, in whatever park the trenches may be dug, is disquieting.

It is to be hoped that the board will perceive that it is not necessary to sacrifice any of the city's parks to this purpose.

THE DUTCH SHIPS.

At last a decision has been reached concerning the Dutch ships which were idle for seven months at our ports. Our Government and Great Britain will seize them, with others in harbors of the Allies, on the 18th unless Holland before that date shall definitely accept the terms of an agreement which has been pending for several weeks. She was willing to accept them, and the negotiations had gone so far that several of the ships were at work for the United States. Charters for all of them were to be granted. But Germany's threats so alarmed the Dutch Government that the proceedings were suddenly halted. Ships which had sailed were recalled, two were held in ports of the West Indies, and coal licenses were withheld from all remaining here. Germany threatened to sink any Dutch ship which the submarines could reach, along the coast of Holland or elsewhere, if the agreements should become finally effective. Negotiations at London for the use of the remainder of Holland's merchant marine were checked by this menace. And so the problem was solved by seizure, under well-recognized principles of international law. It was seen that Holland's position was a difficult one. Needing food, she could get it only by exciting the dangerous hostility of Germany, whose torpedoes and mines had already sunk more than 150 of her ships. She foresaw severe punishment on sea and land if she should lend the vessels to us and the Allies. Seizure relieves her of responsibility for what the ships will do, and the food specified in the agreement will not be withheld, so far as exportation is concerned, although Germany will strive to destroy the vessels that carry it.

The ships will be taken and used with due regard for the interests of their owners. There will be fair compensation for their service. They will be insured, and those which may be lost will be replaced after the war. Seizure is permitted by what is known in international law as the right of angary. This right, as now recognized, is defined as follows by Dr. OPPENHEIM, an accepted authority:

> All sorts of neutral property, whether it consists of vessels or other means of transport, or arms, ammunition, provisions, or other personal property, may be the object of the right of angary, provided the articles concerned are serviceable to military ends and wants.

But the neutral owner must be fully indemnified. And this may be found in the United States Naval War Code:

> If military necessity should require it, neutral vessels found within the limits of belligerent authority may be seized and destroyed, or otherwise used for military purposes, but in such cases the owners of the neutral vessels must be fully recompensed.

Germany is familiar with this part of the world's international law. During the war with France, in 1871, she seized British coal vessels lying in the Seine and sank them to prevent French gunboats from coming up the river. In that war, also, the Germans seized hundreds of Swiss and Austrian railway cars in France and used them for military purposes. Two years ago they seized at Kiel a battleship being constructed there for the Government of neutral Greece.

It can be foreseen that Germany will strive to destroy any Dutch ship that the submarines can find. In her recent treatment of the northern European neutrals her aims have been to prevent the reception of food from this country or elsewhere and to prevent the use of neutral ships by her foes. Vessels have already been granted by Sweden and Norway, and at least 600,000 tons owned in Holland will be added next week. If these countries do not get the food which they need, we cannot be held responsible. If the ships carrying it are sunk, the people deprived of these supplies will clearly see that they have been robbed by Germany. They will know from which side in the great conflict they have had fair treatment, and their resentment will be shown in protests that may be effective.

UNCLE IKE.

The patron saint of the Half Breed Republicans died yesterday at Marinette, Wis., which, like the reformers of the Badger State, owed so much to his checkbook. ISAAC STEPHENSON was an original in the United States Senate for seven years; it had never seen his like before, nor will ever see his like again. He is not remembered because of any part he played in constructive legislation. He was a spinner of yarns in the committee room, and had no eloquence on the floor of the Senate. A shrewd, dry, kindly old man and a stranger to refinement, Uncle IKE never took himself seriously as a statesman. Nevertheless, he was held in high regard by his colleagues, the Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE excepted.

When Mr. STEPHENSON retired from the Senate three years ago, at the age of 86, he turned author. He had never been addicted to letters, but the book his habit of signing checks produced was readable. It dealt with the Half Breed movement, which gave birth to the Wisconsin Idea; it also dealt with the ambition and psychology of "Battle" BOB, that is to say, the Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, the Hotspur of Reform, who was always the chief beneficiary of the uprising against the Stalwarts.

Uncle IKE declared in his book that he "laid the plans and gave the impetus which resulted in the organization of the Half Breed faction, to which was due the sanely progressive legislation enacted in Wisconsin." The "impetus" was to a considerable extent the lumber king's checkbook. But he was quite capable of laying the plans, for it takes a boss to fight bosses; Uncle IKE had been a boss in the lumber business for half a century, and human nature had been his bible. He set out to down the Republican machine in Wisconsin, and while LA FOLLETTE of the pompadour and the Napoleonic pose led the cohorts in the field, the campaign chest was kept filled to the brim by the first citizen of Marinette on Green Bay. It was he who put LA FOLLETTE in the fight for the Governorship. It was he who kept the campfires burning. It was the hard-headed lumberman who drove the Stalwarts from their trenches and made them surrender at discretion. But he never received credit for his strategy. That is one of the reasons why he had his book written. Another was that he wanted to get even with an ingrate.

Uncle IKE, who was on the stand in his book through several hundred pages, testified that altogether he spent $500,000 on LA FOLLETTE and his lieutenants, and had previously contributed $1,000,000 to the maw of the Republican Party, which reciprocated by at least sending him to the House of Representatives at Washington for several terms. From his favorite boy, "Battle" BOB, the old gentleman never got anything but rhetoric and coldness. The paladin of reform was frigid when his patron aspired to the Senate, but the venerable plutocrat persevered and drew two years of an unexpired term, proving that he had some influence in Wisconsin, if he couldn't talk. With a taste of Senate life, its dignity and privileges, Uncle IKE did not want to relinquish it. He became a candidate to succeed himself, in spite of the stern veto of the senior Senator.

The primary campaign which STEPHENSON took a hand in—with his checkbook as usual—to win the nomination for Senator was such a shock to his colleague that there was an investigation by the Senate. Uncle IKE was cleared of the charge of corruption, and remained to plague the senior Senator, who in earlier days had profited so much by the political benevolence of his patron. In the book Uncle IKE deposed that friends of Senator LA FOLLETTE came to him in 1908 and proposed that he finance the senior Senator's campaign for the Republican nomination for President, mentioning $250,000 as the sum required.

It can be imagined how wicked Mr. STEPHENSON'S expenditure of $107,789.05 for a primary nomination for Senator looked to the La Follette Half Breeds. The truth is Uncle IKE was shocked himself, inexpressibly shocked, when he learned that the bill for beer and cigars alone was $30,000. "I want to win the nomination, I don't want to buy it," he said. The Senate decided that he never intended to buy it. Senators who voted on the famous roll call declared that he had been an "easy mark." That has never been Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S opinion. In that famous book, by the way, the author philosophized in this strain: "It remained for me in these later days to discover how quickly, in the come and go of politics, convictions can be discarded, principles abandoned, and obligations overlooked."

ISAAC STEPHENSON was a man of his time and environment. He belonged to the old school of politicians, to a rough and ready generation, but of his kind he was honest and loyal, according to his lights. Vast amounts of money are still spent in campaigns and accounted for. Uncle IKE found the game expensive, but he saw nothing base in it. Marinette regards him as a leading American. It owes to him so much of its beauty and importance.

"A DERELICT ON THE WATERS."

> Cannot he see that Russia is now a derelict upon the waters, with no power of resistance whatever?—Mr. BALFOUR.

As if in commentary and confirmation of this forceful utterance comes the news that the Bolshevist faction of the Pan-Soviet Congress has voted overwhelmingly to accept the peace terms, and that their acceptance by the Congress is assured. Russia, stripped of all means of defense by the thorough work of LENINE during the last four months, is only in form discussing whether she will or will not sign the treaty. "A peace treaty can contain anything that the victors see fit to put in it," said an American statesman, and when one party is victorious and the other vanquished the debate is only formal. In this case even the terms written by Germany in the treaty do not begin to represent the real terms. The real terms include whatever may strike Germany as desirable as time goes on; for Russia lies at her mercy, and the peace treaty is only the first draft of what her desires may prove to be.

We are so accustomed to think of Russia as vast and strong that we cannot help allowing her still, in our thoughts, a volition that is no longer hers. If it were Serbia, we should have no difficulty in thinking of her as powerless; indeed, we have no difficulty in thinking of Rumania as powerless. Well, Russia, big as she is, is as powerless as they; for, as Mr. BALFOUR said, she may desire to resist, but "how can she do it when every instrument to make resistance possible has been destroyed?" LENINE, not Germany, was the destroyer, but that makes no difference in the practical result to Germany and to Russia.

Big Russia, like little Rumania, is no longer able to prevent herself from being devoured. There is an important difference; Rumania fought bravely, while Russia, at the moment when she was unconquered and unconquerable, threw away her arms through mere weariness of war. But for the rest of the civilized world the two are in the same position so far as their helplessness and their need of help are concerned. Neither brave Rumania, who put her back to the wall and fought to the death, nor war-weary Russia, who turned her back on the enemy and got his knife in it, can save herself; and it is important to civilization that both be saved. So far as Russia is concerned, it is not only important but essential; for civilization will be endangered if the monster of militarism swallows Russia.

CURIOSITIES OF LEGISLATION.

Not only diplomacy uses language to conceal thought. Legislators have learned the art. And sometimes when their language is all too clear—as it could not be in a law meant to be obeyed—they have learned how to add saving clauses which annul what has been stated. Thus rule and exception are enacted together, and the contradiction is thrust upon the courts to say whether the law or the exception is the rule of conduct for the citizen. Never were there more cases of that sort than during the present session. The latest case is the vote of the House, 255 to 59, making it unlawful to conspire for the obstruction of the activities of the United States during war. Many words are used to make it plain that the meaning is that there shall be no strikes during war to the nation's detriment, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The "union card group" held a hasty conference and then offered the rider:

> Nothing herein shall be construed as making it unlawful for employés to agree together to stop work or not to enter thereon with a bona fide purpose of securing better wages or conditions of employment.

And without a word of explanation or debate the amendment was adopted, 272 to 38. It would be difficult to frame flatter contradictions. Which is the law, since both cannot be law? In the words of unconventional Uncle JOE, "What is the use of shying?" It would hardly seem as though it is necessary to enact greater freedom for strikes. Senator MCCUMBER stated in the Senate that there have been 3,500 strikes in the shipbuilding industry alone within six months. That is the freedom which the amendment is designed to preserve, and which the preceding enactment was designed to limit during war. Both cannot be done. The attempt to do both makes the law absurd.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It's Months, Not Days, That Count.

Many of the people who read closely the war news as it appears day by day—and that is done by most of us and certainly by all who appreciate how momentous are the times in which we live—are too much inclined to draw unwarranted conclusions from the general tenor of the dispatches that appear in a single issue of the newspapers. When the news from the front is good—that is, when an advance of the Americans or their allies is recorded—they feel that the war is going well and are correspondingly elated, and when there has been a reverse at some point confidence gives place to depression.

As a matter of fact, it is only very rarely that the happenings of any one day, in a conflict as great and as widely extended as this, are of sufficient importance measurably to influence the ultimate decision. Only by a careful observation covering weeks and months of the military operations can fairly safe conclusions be drawn, and that can be done only by the specialists, the experts, with their large maps and their putting together of all the news coming from each front and sector.

Not infrequently absence of news from any one source or quarter has an importance greater than is that of the daily small triumphs and reverses. For instance, there must be meaning in the present silence of Austria. This has continued, now, for more than a few days, though the Austrian Government was directly addressed, and in effect questioned, by President WILSON after CZERNIN'S last speech. As it cannot be that he has nothing to say, the natural inference is that if he said anything it would be deeply displeasing to his terrible ally—or master—and therefore he holds his tongue.

So far, the news from the Americans in the trenches has shown them almost constantly favored by the fortunes of war and having the better of their immediate antagonists. It would be too much to hope that this will always be the case, but if a bad day does come it should no more discourage their friends at home than it will the soldiers themselves.

Why Did He Forget the Girls?

Partly as a result of unhappy experience, and partly because of what might be called professional prejudice against outsiders, farmers as a class will probably not count much, as a solution of their labor problem, on the boys who have been asked by President WILSON to do their bit, this Summer, by helping to increase and save the crops of which the world is in such desperate need. And it is a fact that untrained labor is not likely to be any more efficient on farms than it is anywhere else, while with the present arrangement of school terms the vacation of the city boys comes at the time between planting and harvesting, and not when almost any assistance is welcomed by farmers.

This, however, is only one side of the story. Like other specialists, the farmers are inclined to exaggerate the difficulty of learning the mysteries of their trade or art, and last Summer not a few of them found that workers from the cities, if not treated too scornfully or impatiently, fell into country ways with reasonable speed and proved to be of really considerable use.

The success of the President's plan will depend a good deal upon the spirit in which the boys to whom he spoke respond to his appeal. They must understand at the very start that farming in all its phases is very much like work, and hard work at that. They should also feel that they are toiling, not for a particular farmer, who may or may not be the most considerate of bosses, but for their country, and that any weariness or hardships they may have to undergo in unfamiliar activities are petty indeed in comparison with those of their not much elder brothers at the front.

But why is it that the President, advocating as he does the extension of rights and privileges to women, addressed his admirable plea to the patriotism of boys alone? Girls not only can make themselves useful on farms—a good many of them already have earned as well as received good wages there—but when assigned to judiciously selected tasks, they have been efficient as well as faithful. What women and girls are doing for agriculture abroad is well known, and our own representatives of the gentler, but not necessarily weaker, sex would doubtless welcome an opportunity to demonstrate a patriotism equaling that of their foreign sisters.

Insubordinate, But With Good Reason.

By appealing directly to Congress to make in the Army Medical Service changes to which his military superiors are either indifferent or opposed, General GORGAS has overstepped the bounds of discipline and assumed heavy responsibilities. He has, in fact, invited punishment for insubordination, and he will escape it only if he succeeds in proving beyond question that upon the heeding of his suggestions with respect to the number of army surgeons needed and the according of higher rank to those in the Medical Reserve depends whether our soldiers shall or shall not have the best medical care that can be given to them.

This proof, almost certainly, he will be able to give. For his contentions he will have the support of the whole medical profession here and abroad. Against them will be the old antagonism of the line officers to what they consider unjustifiable and harmful interference with their conduct of military operations. It can hardly be said that this antagonism has weakened of late years, but it has been to a considerable extent overcome in all armies, and the present tendency in them all is to intrust the army surgeon with more authority, to give him many tasks besides the only one he was formerly expected to perform—that of curing, if he could, soldiers wounded in battle—and to open for him the path of promotion to high military rank.

General GORGAS, naturally, is the exponent of that tendency. What he accomplishes, as well as what now happens to him, depends on the appreciation by Congress of the justice and the wisdom of his demands, and on its power and inclination to resist the adverse influence that surely will be brought to bear by the older line officers. Of course his great reputation, founded as it is on great achievement, ought to help him to the attainment of his object. It is no mere magnification of his office and his profession that he seeks, but the better protection of our men in field, camp, and hospital, and in that he deserves to be, and will be, backed vigorously by public sentiment all through the country.

The Aurora of 1860.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in the descriptions given by several persons of the aurora of 1860, and I well remember the description given us in our home by my mother, who witnessed the aurora from the east end of Long Island. With a party of young people, she was returning from a social gathering at Greenport to her home at Southold, and as the party drove home at a late hour they witnessed the spectacle, and she declared that many in that locality declared at once that it was a prophecy of the coming war.

Rev. J. L. ROBINSON.

Brooklyn, March 15, 1918.

SUFFRAGE AND DEFEAT.

Countries Where Women Vote Seem to be Unfortunate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the well-known suffrage leader, is begging influential newspapers to urge upon the Senate the need of haste in passing the Federal suffrage amendment. This is a sudden change of policy, as the suffragists have been assuring us that they did not at present wish to have the vote taken, since they could not yet command the required majority. Mrs. Catt, boasting of her power, recently stated in the press that the vote would not be taken until "the women" gave the word. Why, then, this sudden demand for haste? For the best of reasons. Mrs. Harper undoubtedly sees the peril of waiting until the Senate and the country at large realize what is happening to woman suffrage in Europe.

We have been assured ad nauseam that "suffrage is coming," and that we must hurry and get on the suffrage map. The truth is that "suffrage is going" so fast in Europe that it is hard to keep track of it. Where is it going? Where woman-governed countries in the past have always gone—into the hands of more virile power, in this case, into Germany's capacious maw.

Serbia, long boasted as a suffrage State, went first.

Hungary, a late addition to the suffrage map, is already a vassal of Germany, and a vassal she will remain unless the Allies gain a complete victory in this war. Hungary may enfranchise not only her women but her babies if it amuses her and them, but no one who knows Germany will suppose that their votes, even if they are allowed to cast them, will be anything but scraps of paper.

Finland, represented in every suffrage parade as a leader in the great movement, is now, owing directly to woman suffrage and its attendant evils of pacifism and socialism, a Hohenzollern possession, to be ruled probably by Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son.

Russia, which adopted woman suffrage, pacifism, and socialism at one fell swoop, has naturally paid the penalty, and when carefully divided can furnish kingdoms for several Hohenzollern Princes.

Enormously elated at having secured Finland and Russia without the need of a military victory, Germany is now turning her attention to woman suffrage in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden with excellent prospects of success. She can then take the suffragists' map of Europe and with scarcely a correction show it as the map of her conquests.

Government in the hands of women has always in the past led nations to destruction. It is leading them to destruction today. Is the Senate ready to start the United States along the path Finland and Russia have taken by passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment?

(Mrs.) MARGARET C. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, Mass., March 13, 1918.

Germany's Lesson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said and written in criticism and detestation of Germany in these latter days that to venture a word of appreciation must seem at first sight unpatriotic and disloyal. But is there not a debt of gratitude owing her after all—a debt which, though earned unintentionally and with utterly different purpose on her part, is none the less a real and great one?

In the days of Genghis Khan and of Attila war was its real self, hell's most diabolical activity, a carnage of slaughter, outrage, rapine. Upon one and all, combatant and noncombatant, soldier and civilian, man, woman and child alike, it levied its awful toll of lust and blood. But in these modern days it has grown into a great game, cruel but fascinating, terrible but enthralling, a game for gentlemen, played according to rules and precedents, with a careful regard for the rights and proprieties involved in international usage.

Germany has shown to us again what war really is. Unobedient to any law save that of might, regardless of any principle save of ambition's selfish begetting, she has thrown off the artificialities that gave the glamour to war, and has revealed it to us in its hideous nakedness of atrocity and cruelty.

For all her frightfulness, then, let us thank our enemy.

Not for a moment must we desist in our warfare against her. The "Potsdam Gang," as Dr. van Dyke has so aptly styled Wilhelm and his coadjutors, must be vanquished and obliterated. But when we have beaten them and have won the just and lasting peace that shall be our well-earned reward, we shall still remain a debtor to Germany. By as much as she has made us see what war really is, by so much will she stand the creditor of civilization. W. W. STAVER.

West New York, N. J., March 9, 1918.

Bohemian Parentage a Bar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Daily advertisements are appearing in the newspapers calling for girl stenographers needed in the Government service. The writer, American born but of Bohemian parentage, at present in a comfortable position, wishing to do her bit, applied in answer to the advertisement. After filling out the application blank at 55 Wall Street she was told by the officer in charge that the fact that her parents were born in Bohemia will count against her. Is this red tape or ignorance of the Government officials? Notwithstanding the fact that the Bohemians (Czechs) are heart and soul with the cause of the Allies, is not every American except the Indians a descendant of some foreign-born parents? If the above-mentioned practice be systematically applied, there would be something to count against every American.

The way some of the Government agencies are managed is a damper to one's enthusiasm to help the United States win the war.

STENOGRAPHER.

New York, March 14, 1918.

THE PEACE-SNARE.

Who cries for peace?
Not those who saw their flesh and blood mowed down,
Their wives and daughters dragged to slavery—
Who earned for Belgium's name a high renown
By hopeless bravery!

Not France, whose honor flew to shield the Right,
And fronts the foe with humor grim as death!
Not Britain, bred to Freedom's use, whose might
Knows not a wavering breath!

These *strive* for peace! They build foundations sure,
Lest coming years renew our bitter task.
They know the foe's deceit, the aim impure
Behind his pious mask.

He whispers peace!
The fiend who, conscienceless, adds crime to crime—
Whose native atmosphere is foul deceit—
'Tis he who fears the just reward of Time,
Retributive defeat!

And from his hand is dropped the lethal seed
Whose subtle essence kills a nation's zeal;
America! against his deadly creed
Thy brain and sinew steel!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

New York, March 15, 1918.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND PUBLIC

Who Will Speak for the Masses Who Oppose This Amendment?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long are the Bryanviki to be permitted to make unchallenged the statements emanating from them, e. g., William H. Anderson's assertion at Albany on Monday that one-third of the United States Senate was under the influence of liquor interests, and the statement made in the Rhode Island Assembly that all who oppose the amendment are seeking personal gain or are desirous of furthering the success of the enemy?

Father McMahan and Cardinal Gibbons have spoken for the Catholic Church; Mr. Fox has declared the sentiments of the American Bar Association; Mr. Gompers has spoken for labor, and various hotel, restaurant, and liquor representatives have been heard from. But who is championing the cause of the large mass of men and women who practice temperance but not teetotalism—men and women who have read the history of England's legislation extending over a period commencing with 1550 and who have seen the deplorable results of driving the liquor trade into illicit channels in attempts to stifle it; men and women who are not by any means convinced that statistics are on the side of the Drys; men and women who will give up anything or everything if victory of our arms is to be hastened, but who resent to the uttermost the methods of fanatical and bigoted idealists?

Is there no way to force on them a realization of what Constitution means? Bouvier defines it as "the fundamental law of a State, directing the principles upon which the Government is founded, and regulating the exercise of the sovereign powers, directing to what bodies or persons those powers shall be confined and the manner of their exercise."

Even the old Puritans never had the hardihood to mix their statutes and constitution. Let any one read the old blue laws of Connecticut and he will find a constitution set out in as rational a manner as any existing today. State or Federal, even though he does see under capital offenses the crime of consorting with witches; and also reads where on May 1, 1660, one Sarah Tuttle was haled into court for the heinous offense of being kissed by a young buck of the village. But these old Puritans were no more bigoted than our Bryanviki are today.

It is useless to ask why an amendment instead of a statute following delegated police power. Mr. Anderson said Monday, "Our slogan is ratification first!" And why? Because, as Judge Cullen said, "the object of making the amendment mandatory is not to carry out the will of the people, but to defeat that will in case the views of the people at any time in the future should change."

There is no expression quite strong enough for those men who thrust on the country this question at this time. A moral issue indeed, and the churches asking exemption!

CECIL W. BROWN.

Providence, March 13, 1918.

A War of Great Surprises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To secure the well-being and order for their own people and country was the most earnest preoccupation of rulers in Paris, London, Petrograd, Rome, and Washington. To conquer the world was the chief ambition of rulers in Berlin. Numerous diplomatic disclosures of late years have fully demonstrated the psychology of the respective rulers. If "to govern means to foresee," then we are bound to admit that foresight was strangely deficient in all rulers of our times. So it came about that for four years all belligerents lived through a long series of great surprises. Even in Berlin they have long ago ceased to affirm that the things are going on according to their General Staff's plans.

Little Belgium's great resistance certainly was not on the German plan, nor was there marked down "the strategic retreat" of the Germans on the Marne. That little Serbia would demolish the Austro-Hungarian Army—and not once, but twice—no German strategist would ever admit for a moment. Then came that also unforeseen scandalous event of "the contemptible little English army," growing in no time to colossal dimensions; that military flow and ebb in Mesopotamia; that poignant campaign of the Dardanelles; the ups and downs of Italy; the conquest of Jerusalem; that spectacular stepping down and out of Constantine and the Czar, and the unchained Russian Bear's mad antics. To name all these events means to point out as many big surprises. It is evident that the conquering of the world is indeed an extremely perplexing job, even for the German Chief Staff.

The Russian Bear proved to be too big a game even for the German hunter, hence the frantic efforts of cutting it into small pieces convenient for practical use. But before the German Eagle will succeed in swallowing the Russian Bear it will become itself a prey of the hunter starting from this side of the Atlantic. Do not we hear some of our boys saying: "We are going to the Kaiser hunt?" And so, to be sure, we will witness the repetition of an old, old story, written several thousand years ago in the Caspian Turanian language, and translated for the Assyrians to read thus:

> You go to attack
> Your enemy's land.
> Lo! He went to attack
> Your own land.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., March 14, 1918.

The Rank of Navy Chaplains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Acting Chaplains in the navy are distressed because of certain unfortunate provisions of the statute under which they were appointed. By act of Congress, June 30, 1914, the grade of Acting Chaplain was authorized and created. By the terms of the law an Acting Chaplain must serve for three years with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, before he is eligible for a Chaplain's commission. If at the end of these three years he is able to pass an examination as to his "physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness," he may become a Chaplain, but he must remain a Lieutenant, junior grade, for four years more. Only at the end of seven years has he the opportunities for advancement which are always open to regular Chaplains already in service, and to the officers and men with whom he constantly associates. This, in spite of the fact that his abilities may be fully equal to those of his fellow-officers, and in spite of the fact that his duties, hardships and dangers may be no less than theirs. The youth fresh from Annapolis will probably rank the Acting Chaplain after a year's service. Other officers are constantly jumped over his head. Seven hundred have been advanced thus in less than a year. The man who enlisted as an able seaman at the beginning of the Acting Chaplain's seven-year period may have passed him before its end, in these days of quick promotion.

To civilians the meaning of all this is not at once apparent. The Acting Chaplain knows the humiliating reality to the full. If 700 men are promoted over him he loses in effect 700 numbers, just as if he had been guilty of incompetence and negligence. At every meal, at every function, at every formality aboard ship, in every hour of service—and now more especially since he mingles with the officers of the allied navies—he is under incessant and painful embarrassment. If he dies, his wife and children receive no pension, although commissioned and even warrant officers are entitled to this. His position is so thoroughly anomalous that he is fast becoming the joke of the navy. He makes no protest, nor is he likely to do so while the war lasts, but his friends who know the facts may well protest on his behalf. Clergymen who are not obliged to serve under these unhappy conditions, and lovers of justice generally, should strive for amendments to the law which will shorten the unreasonably long probation of seven years, and abolish all unjust discriminations in matters of rank, pay, promotions, and pensions.

DANIEL RUSSELL,
Minister Rutgers Presbyterian Church.

New York, March 15, 1918.

NAMES OF THE FALLEN.

Fuller Details Wanted by the Families at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial comment in this morning's TIMES, headed "Explanation at Least Is Needful," finds forceful indorsement in General Pershing's daily list of casualties published on another page of the same issue. Among the names there reported is that of Private X. Y. Z. The name is identical with a member of a New York regiment repeatedly mentioned as in action during the last fortnight, who was tentmate with young friends of mine in camp over here and went with them to France. He gained the admiration and respect of his comrades and their visitors by the plucky way in which he made good under heavy personal handicaps. Inquiry develops the fact that it was not this fine chap who died "for country and for God," but some other gallant lad of the same name. Meantime, his family, including a young wife, have been put to needless distress in order that the German High Staff might not be able to defeat our war plans on learning that Private X. Y. Z. came from New York City and not from Bumble Bee, Ariz.

We are told that the Adjutant General of the army has ordered that "deeply regret" telegrams be sent immediately to the registered "next friend" of all of our men who pay the price of their loyalty, but these notices are subject to all of the contingencies which appear to beset the Government's good intentions nowadays, and reach their destinations as and when a multitude of circumstances may decree. For example, in the case of seven casualties reported yesterday, the families of two of our men who had "gone West" failed to receive such official messages.

The policy of suppression adopted by our French allies is comprehensible, for their military system is radically different. Each French soldier originally belongs to a definite unit, which is identified exclusively with the army district in which he lives. Given the name, let us say, of Jean Jacques of Ploermel, Department of Morbihan, any clerk in the German War Office can quickly report what corps, division, regiment, and company Jean Jacques belonged to. This conceivably may be of use to the Germans; it cannot possibly be of use to them to know that Jesse James, United States Army, came from one town or another in the United States. Since no mention is made of his unit, he might belong to any one of several dozen branches of the service, whatever the place he was credited to. It is easier and safer for them to depend on their own intelligence department for information as to the movements of our troops. If through any oversight their friends on this side should fail to notify them that such a regiment of such a division sailed from "an Atlantic port" on such a transport on such a date, their "observers" in France can tell them a little later on just where that regiment is stationed. Much they care for the names of the men or their Post Office addresses.

We are harming ourselves more than any one else by this assumption of mystery, and this just at a time when we were beginning to talk less of camouflage and more of morale. It is well for us to stand back of our President; it is not only our obligation but our plain self-interest to back up our soldiers and sailors. How grateful they are for our woollies and tobacco and chocolate most of us know from their letters. What they are going through for our sakes few of us can realize, for it transcends our own harshest experiences. Sympathy they have in abundance; pity they don't want; what they need is a sure knowledge of the faith, admiration, and unlimited pride with which we who are forced to stay behind regard those who are fighting our battles. This can only be shown by acts, for talk counts for little with men whose tomorrows are so uncertain. From their viewpoint, there is a certain irony in our publishing under big headlines the names of those of them who are rewarded for gallant deeds, and doing our best to hide the identity of those whose similar gallantry cut short their lives. For those of us in our villages and towns, this concealment seems a gratuitous and rather futile attempt to stifle the justifiable pride we take in the part our very own men are playing and robs our neighborhoods of their fair portion of the nation's recognition. Anything that diminishes the intimate connection between our soldiers and sailors and the places they call "home" is a blunder, disheartening to the men, irritating to the people.

CHAS. PAUL MACKIE.

Morristown, N. J., March 14, 1918.

A Plea for Full Casualty Lists.

From the Congressional Record of March 12.

Mr. MCKELLAR.—I present a telegram from the editor of The Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., which I ask may be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 1918.

Kenneth D. McKellar, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

This

'WE'RE COMING NOW,' RED CROSS MESSAGE

Davison Says the American Branch Has Had Wonderful Effect, Especially in Italy.

BOLSTERS ALLIES' MORALE

Thousands of Workers in England, France, and Italy Active—King George's Thanks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—" Distinct from the material benefits it confers, the American Red Cross brings to France and Italy a message from the people of the United States," said H. P. Davison today to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. " 'We are coming,' it declares. 'If we were late in entering the war we are coming now.' The effect has been wonderful, especially in Italy."

Mr. Davison arrived here yesterday, and is leaving almost immediately for a six weeks' visit to France, Italy, Belgium and perhaps Switzerland. He wants, he explained, to see work for himself so that he may tell of it at home and to discover new methods in which the United States can help.

"We are doing over here now," he said, " work which no Government could undertake. It could never have the organization for acting on the jump as we can. Take the Tuscania disaster, for instance. We rushed men to the spot, and they were there almost as soon as the survivors landed, with new uniforms and outfits and comforts of all sorts.

Ministration to Soldiers.

"Of course we are sparing no pains for our own soldiers. They are over here for a long time and mails are very unsatisfactory. They may get lonely, and we try to do everything to relieve their private troubles. It often is not a question of money but of sympathy and advice. We help a man to get news of his family, perhaps, and render other similar services.

"Then we have put up a million French soldiers a month in our restrhouses on the way from the front. We have given them a chance to wash, we have sterilized their clothes, mended their shoes, fed them up, smoked them up. They have enjoyed the warmth and comfort of our huts so much that they have refused to go to bed and have sat up all night swapping stories.

"Then we have helped farmers in devastated districts with temporary repairs, made their homes habitable again, and given them clothes and implements to start again. Then we have one of the greatest tuberculosis works in the world and have 50,000 children under the care of a child welfare department.

"The result is that whereas a French soldier worn out with the war feels mightily inclined to ask, 'Now that my home is destroyed and my family separated, why should I fight?' He now finds his home and family restored to him by the American Red Cross and is encouraged to continue the war. Both General Petain and General Pershing have testified to the value of our work on the French Army's morale."

Work in Three Countries.

In England there are now five American Red Cross hospitals, and the Liverpool institution is to be quadrupled in size. In France there are now 2,700 workers, and in May there will be 5,000 in Italy. Americans were at work restoring the morale of the army within three days of last year's disaster in Rumania. American workers are still carrying on their hospitals, while even in Russia Mr. Robbins, American Commissioner, not content with having acted as unofficial agent between the United States Government and the Bolshevist Government, still refuses to give up hope.

The Red Cross Mr. Davison described as "the mobilized spirit of the American people," which, as such, is helping to preserve the courage and resolution of tortured European countries.

Mr. Davison talked forty-five minutes with King George. The King showed the deepest interest in American Red Cross activity and displayed a surprisingly intimate knowledge of affairs in America. After Mr. Davison had given the King a detailed account of the recent Red Cross campaign in the United States, in which $100,000,000 was raised and the membership was increased to 23,000,000, the two chatted about the war.

"The work the American Red Cross is doing is the greatest boon to humanity that has ever been known," the King said. "I authorize you to express to the American people my deepest thanks for the great humanitarian work they are doing. The British people are most appreciative of the aid given by Americans, and on their behalf I want to congratulate the American people for the help they are giving to the Red Cross. It contributes to the morale of all the allied peoples by its wonderful work."

King George Thanks Davison.

LONDON, March 15.—King George sent today for Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, who arrived in England a few days ago, and thanked him for the contribution of $1,000,000 made recently by the American to the British Red Cross. Mr. Davison was a guest of the Prince of Wales at luncheon.

ASIA MAGAZINE DENIES MOORE SPEAKS FOR IT

Directors Repudiate Suggestion Before Peace Society That War Will Be Compromised.

Prompt and vigorous dissent was expressed yesterday by the Directors of the Asia Publishing Company from the views expressed at Thursday's meeting of the New York Peace Society by Frederick Moore, managing editor of Asia, the magazine which is the journal of the American Asiatic Association. Mr. Moore, in response to questions asked after the close of his address, made the observation that he did not believe that America was going to win the war. In the course of his talk on problems of international affairs in the Orient he said that he favored an international commission to control the financial affairs of China, whose material interests would be better off in the hands of any foreign nation than of the Chinese themselves, and asserted that public spirit and self-sacrifice among the Chinese were almost unknown.

He further expressed, though with reserve, views favorable to Japanese occupation not only of Vladivostok but of all Siberia east of Lake Baikal.

The following statement was made last night by Louis D. Froelick, Secretary of the Asia Publishing Company:

"The Directors of the Asia Publishing Company, at a meeting today, authorized the statement that Frederick Moore did not express or reflect the opinion of the Asia Magazine in the address made before the New York Peace Society yesterday.

"The Directors emphatically dissent from Mr. Moore's opinion that the war will end in a compromise; on the contrary, they are confident that it will result in victory for the Allies. The other statements of Mr. Moore were made without the authority of the Asia Magazine, and cannot be taken as the expression of its opinions, which are voiced only in its columns.

"To correct a mistake in reports in certain newspapers, it should be stated that Mr. Moore is managing editor, and not editor, of Asia."

Mr. Moore's views aroused considerable argument in the meeting itself. Dr. Charles H. Levermore, Secretary of the Peace Society, declared after Mr. Moore's speech, amid vigorous applause, that the society and its members had no idea that the war would end in a compromise, and that tney were convinced that America must and would fight on to complete victory. Friends of the Chinese also spoke against his criticism of Chinese character, and Eugene Worden, Secretary of the Japan Society, objected to Mr. Moore's questioning of the propriety of some of the Japanese propaganda in this country.

Mr. Froelick last night refused to amplify the statement of the Directors, but said it was possible that a fuller statement might be made in the magazine itself. In a letter to THE TIMES last night, Mr. Moore said:

"Please permit me to make clear my attitude regarding the war, which, in several instances, was misrepresented in the reports appearing in this morning's papers of my address and discussions before the New York Peace Society. My view is very definite.

"We must never conclude this war with a compromise. There is but one hope for us, one hope for our liberty, and one just outcome of the conflict. My dread, expressed emphatically at the conference Thursday afternoon, is that one or other of the Allies or ourselves, at some moment of distorted judgment, in the course of the years that we shall have to fight, may accept the pledges of a Government that has become hideous in its disregard of honor and of the rights of other nations.

"We need the might of all those allies, as well as all the power of this country, in order to overtake the advantage which our adversary has secured and ultimately to make him sue for peace. Our efforts and resources, quickly as they are being mobilized, can hardly be got into action soon enough to relieve the anxiety which exists—as the daily dispatches from Europe show—in Britain, France, and Italy.

"I am of the opinion that if the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgars could be made to realize that all real Americans, Britons, and Frenchmen are determined to see this business through at whatever its cost and its duration, they would be willing now to dislodge, or even surrender, the Kaiser and his clique. It is the temporizing, arguing, preaching elements among us that give them hope and courage sufficient to carry on a little longer and yet a little longer through the months and the years."

Miss Pease to Wed R. E. Bretzner.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Day Pease of 321 West Eighty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Dayton Pease, to Ralph G. E. Bretzner, only son of the Hon. Emil August Bretzner and the late Mrs. Bretzner of Finnerodja, Sweden. Mr. Bretzner is a nephew of the late Vice Admiral Carl Gustaf Waldemar Bretzner of Stockholm, Sweden, and is associated with the Perkins-Goodwin Company of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

The Sun Never Sets on Sozodont

Civilized people the world over know that Sozodont and a healthy set of teeth mean the same thing—also that Sozodont on your washstand indicates refinement. Clean your teeth, gums and mouth with famous

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ISAAC STEPHENSON, EX-SENATOR, DEAD

Wisconsin Lumberman Was the Oldest and Richest Member of Senate of His Day.

HIS ELECTION INVESTIGATED

He Spent $113,000 for His Seat, and Financed La Follette's Political Ambition to Extent of $500,000.

MARINETTE, Wis., March 15.—Former United States Senator Isaac Stephenson died at his home here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for a week, due to infirmities of age. He was 88 years old.

Simultaneous with his activity as a member of the upper house of Congress, Isaac Stephenson was one of the greatest producing lumbermen in the United States. During his service he was the oldest member of the Senate, and probably the wealthiest, his fortune having been estimated at many millions of dollars. Northern Michigan owes much of her development to the efforts of the dead ex-Senator, as his interests in Michigan are among the largest holdings in his estate, and his companies employ thousands of men.

Isaac Stephenson was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 18, 1829, and he spent his early youth on his father's farm and in working in adjacent lumber camps. He was somewhat of mixed ancestry, of English, Irish, and Scotch descent. His early education was, to say the least, of a practical nature, in which the great outdoors played a very important part. At the age of 16 he emigrated to Wisconsin.

He entered the employ of a lumberman, working for nine years both in lumber and shipping, being at one time part owner and sailing master of a schooner, though still under 21 years of age. In 1853 he entered the firm of Holt & Mason, at Masonville, Mich., and three years later purchased Mason's interest in the firm. In 1857 he became an operator of lumber camps in his own interest.

In May, 1907, he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Senator John C. Spooner, resigned, and was elected to succeed himself in 1909. It was in connection with this election that the Wisconsin Legislature, after a lengthy investigation of the Senator's campaign, filed charges with the United States Senate and asked an investigation of the election, alleging that money had been used to unduly influence votes. The investigating committee went into the matter exhaustively, and while they showed that Mr. Stephenson spent more than $113,000 to be elected, no undue influence or graft was shown and he was retained in his seat by a vote of the Senate, 40 to 34.

Senator Stephenson was universally esteemed by his associates. His opinion in intricate matters of business was frequently sought and his memory was remarkably clear, a fact which he said had been of the greatest benefit to him in his business career.

In 1915 Mr. Stephenson published a volume of recollections in which he his relations with Robert M. La Follette and with the political movement which resulted in the genesis of the "Wisconsin idea." He disclosed the details of his financing of La Follette's political ambitions, relating how he spent $500,000 on La Follette and perhaps contributed $1,000,000 to the Republican Party.

As the charges of which he was later cleared were being discussed in the Senate in 1912, when he heard other Senators refer to his election to their body as a "revelry of corruption," Senator Stephenson wept openly in the Senate. Later in the same year he was reported to be dying of heart disease in the wilderness fifty miles from Escanaba, Mich. He recovered, however, and on June 29, 1914, he announced his permanent retirement from an active life.

SIR GEO. ALEXANDER, FAMOUS ACTOR, DIES

Manager of St. James Theatre, London, Had Borne Dual Role of Actor and Manager Since 1890.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir George Alexander, actor and manager of the St. James Theatre, died early today.

Sir George Alexander was born at Reading, England, June 19, 1858. Following his education in private schools, where he had shown a great enthusiasm for the stage, he took up acting as his life's work. He made his début in 1879 at Nottingham, and in 1881 joined Sir Henry Irving. He opened under his own management at the Avenue Theatre, London, in 1890, and since that time had borne the dual rôle of actor and manager. He was knighted by King George on June 19, 1911.

JOSEPH FOX DIES AT 74.

President of Columbia Bank for 30 Years and Active in Charities.

Joseph Fox, who was long prominent in business affairs in this city, died yesterday in his seventy-fifth year at his residence, 127 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Fox was a native of this city, and for more than thirty years was President of the Columbia Bank, 507 Fifth Avenue. Under his presidency the bank grew from a small institution to a place of prominence in the financial world. About two years ago Mr. Fox retired as President and became Chairman of the Board of Directors, a position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Fox was always active in charitable work. He was a Director of Mount Sinai Hospital for twenty-one years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
35th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the
Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D.
will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.
The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoon on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

DR. P. G. BECKER HELD AS AID OF SLACKERS

Alleged to Have Given Drugs to Create Symptoms That Would Disqualify Soldiers.

Dr. Philip G. Becker of 145 West Eighty-eighth Street and Harry E. Walters, an ex-soldier, of Bath Beach, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday, charged with selling to soldiers at Spartanburg and other camps certain drugs to produce symptoms similar to those of Bright's disease, for the purpose of bringing about their discharge from the army.

Pending a hearing on the complaint which was made by Sergeants Thomas Cavanagh and W. J. McCahill of the Military Intelligence Service, on the motion of Assistant United States District Attorney G. W. Cotter, Dr. Becker was held in $10,000 and Walters in $500 bail.

After Walters was recently discharged from Camp Wadsworth because of physical unfitness, the military authorities learned that Dr. Becker had fixed him up so that he was accepted in the army, and had again prescribed for him just before his dismissal from the service. They further learned, they say, that Walters had suggested to other soldiers at Spartanburg that he could get them out of the army as physically unfit by taking medicines prescribed for them by Dr. Becker. For this treatment, the military officials say, a fee of $50 down and a payment of $100, and in some instances $200 more when discharges were secured, was asked.

MUCK PLAYS IN BROOKLYN.

Boston Symphony Conductor Applauded—Police at Concert.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its last concert in Brooklyn last evening before an audience of subscribers that filled the Academy and that welcomed Dr. Karl Muck with applause. Because of local protests, the police of the Bergen Street Station, under Captain Hayes, were on hand to check disturbances, which did not occur. The program included a symphony of Mozart, a serenade of Tschalkowsky, and Goldmark's overture, "Sakuntala."

Trustees and Directors of the Brooklyn Institute, which manages the concerts, though without financial risk, met earlier in the day, and laid on the table for thirty days more a discussion of the orchestra's future concerts in Brooklyn next year. President A. Augustus Healy left for Atlantic City after the meeting, and no announcement of the action of the Directors was made.

De Merindol-Campbell Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—The engagement between Captain Raoul de Merindol of the Scottish Rifles, only son of Marmtuis de Merindol, and Geraldine Stephanie Campbell, daughter of the late S. H. Campbell of New York and Lady Hulse, is announced.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT SEIDLER, a retired hotel man of Brooklyn, died at his home in Woodcliff Lake, Bergen County, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

LEOPOLD HARRIS, 72 years old, a retired merchant tailor and a Past Noble Grand of Admiral Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., died at his home, 32 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

THANOS RAVAZULA, head of the Greek importing firm of Ravazula Brothers, died yesterday in the French Hospital. He was 36 years old, and lived at 42 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY IRVING BRITTIN, a retired dry goods merchant, died on Thursday at his home in Madison, N. J. He was 68 years old and was a son of William Jacob Brittin, one of the early residents of Madison.

JOHN GIESEN, formerly for forty-five years employed as foreman in the mineral water plant of Carl H. Schultz, in Manhattan, died in his seventy-ninth year on Thursday at his home, 219 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant WILLIAM H. FOLEY of the Jersey City Police Department, died on Thursday night. He became connected with the department twenty-five years ago as Superintendent of the Police Telegraph. He was 53 years old.

ORVILLE W. DAGGETT, for several years in the employ of the Clark International Mercantile Marine Company in Manhattan, and a member of Old Glory Council, R. A., died on Thursday at his home, 424 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year.

SOPHIE ERLANGER, sister of Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger and A. L. Erlanger of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, died suddenly on Thursday at her home, 204 West Seventieth Street, Manhattan. Besides Mr. Erlanger left three sisters, Mrs. Rose Livingston of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lina Bergman of Buffalo, and Miss Ray Erlanger of this city.

THOMAS FELL, a civil war veteran and for twenty years an inspector of sewers in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 37 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. Mr. Fell was a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R. He is survived by three daughters and two sons, the Rev. Horace M. Fell, Chaplain of the 102d Regiment of United States Engineers, stationed at Bellevoir, Va., and Thomas L. Fell.

Dr. CHARLES GIMBERNAT, a retired physician, died in his seventy-sixth year on Thursday at his home, 403 Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. Dr. Gimbernat was born in Venezuela, and came to this country when a boy. After graduating from Bellevue Hospital in 1860 he began practice in Manhattan. For the last fifteen years he was an assistant in the drug business in Brooklyn.

RICHARD MORTIMER of New York and Tuxedo died suddenly at Palm Beach, Fla., on Wednesday, where he had gone for his health with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, and Dr. E. R. Crushmore. Mr. Mortimer was a son of William Yates Mortimer, and he was educated in Germany, returning to New York when twenty years old to take the management of the Mortimer estate, which was established by his grandfather, Richard Mortimer, and greatly increased by his father.

TAFT WANTS BIGGER ARMY.

Favors Law Authorizing the President to Draft 5,000,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Amendment of the draft law to authorize the President to increase the army to 5,000,000 or more was advocated by ex-President Taft in a speech here today before the National Geographic Society.

"We must make ample provision to strengthen our allies," he said. "We can raise as fine an army and as large an army as there is on European soil, and if we can transport it as rapidly as we may we can have it all in Europe within two or three years. Our object then will be attained and the world will again be free."

Mr. Taft said the draft law had vindicated itself in every way.

"Darby the Yank" Fights With the Tanks

6th Big Printing

A Yankee In the Trenches

By Corp. R. Derby Holmes

Arthur Guy Empey, Author of "Over the Top," says: This is the most entertaining war book that I have read and I have read many.

At Your Booksellers *Illustrated, $1.35 net.*

Publishers LITTLE, BROWN & CO. Boston

Ready to "Carry On"

A man who tried to enlist was rejected. A defective eye, a bad foot and a diseased vital organ did the work.

After six months in the hospital he appeared again, saying: "They say I am all right now. Can I go?"

He had the right spirit, and that helped to make the body right.

Our bodies may be fit for our great work at home. But how about the spirit?

Private Peat says: "Courage, loyalty, obedience, self-sacrifice, trust in God are what our lads are learning in the trenches."

Lent is God's call to us to climb these heights at home.

Try to make good. "Carry on" like real men.

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.)

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cohen, (nee Sadie Solarz,) of 1,137 43d St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son at Jewish Hospital, March 11, 1918.

Confirmed.

HERSKOVITS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herskovits, 590 West End Av., announce the bar mitzvah of their son Milton at the Congregation Ohab Zedek, 20 West 116th St., on Saturday, March 16, at 9:30 A. M. Reception at home on Sunday, March 17, 3 to 6. No cards.

Married.

Brooklyn.

GREASON—POMEROY.—March 13, Bita L. Pomeroy to Samuel Greason, Jr.

Died.

ALTMAYER.—Suddenly, at Montreal, on March 14, Abraham E., beloved husband of Florence Finn Altmayer. Funeral private from his late residence, 380 Riverside Drive.

AMANNA.—On Thursday, March 14, Salvatore Amanna, beloved husband of Jean Amanna, (nee Kenn.) Funeral from his late residence, 199 East 205th St., Monday, March 18, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Philipp Neri, 202d St. and Concourse.

AYER. — Frederick, of Boston, Mass., on Thursday, March 14, at Thomasville, Ga., in his 90th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTON.—Suddenly, on March 14, 1918, at Bridgehampton, L. I., Thomas Rowland Barton, in his 62d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BORGMEYER.—Suddenly, at Chandler, Arizona, on March 11, 1918, Charles Louis Borgmeyer. Funeral from Holy Comforter Chapel, Seminary St., Rahway, N. J., at 3 o'clock Monday, March 18.

BRITTIN.—At Madison, N. J., on March 14, 1918, Henry T. Brittin. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 45 Crescent Road, Madison, N. J., on Sunday, March 17, at 2:45 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Hoboken at 1:15 P. M., Lackawanna R. R. Interment private.

BROWN.—Charles C., aged 45, at Browns Mills, N. J., on March 14, 1918. Services, THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CLARK.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William B. Wise, 307 West 79th St., March 14, 1918, Mary Electa, widow of the late C. W. Clark, in her 83d year. Interment at Watertown, N. Y.

COLLINS.—March 15, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. D. Blasingham, 214 Cathedral Parkway, Elizabeth Begg, widow of George A. Collins. Services and interment at Springfield, Ohio.

CONBOY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of John B. Conboy at St. Bernard's Church, 14th St., between 5th and 9th Avs., at 10 A. M., Saturday, March 16, 1918.

PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, secretary.

COURTLEIGH—William, Jr., son of William Courtleigh, Sr., on March 13, at Philadelphia, Penn. Requiem mass Saturday, 11 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Relatives, friends respectfully invited.

DAGGETT.—Orville W., in his 49th year. Services at the parlors of J. B. Wheeler, 245 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment private, Greenwood Cemetery.

DARR.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at his home, Sunnyside, Gladstone, N. J., Francis J. A., beloved husband of Elizabeth Townsend.

DEEVES.—Elizabeth Hyland, beloved wife of J. Henry Deeves and daughter of the late Richard A. and Anna Taylor Cunningham, March 16, 1918, at her residence, 306 West 82d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODD.—On March 14, 1918, Fred Kingsland Dodd of New York City, son of the late E. V. B. Dodd of Newark, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of his aunt, 126 North 17th St., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, March 17, 2 P. M.

DODGE.—After a long illness, on Friday, the 15th inst., in his 81st year, at his residence, 113 East 80th St., Edward, son of the late Harry E. and Jennie Hall Dodge. Funeral private.

DORNETT.—On March 15, Ellen, widow of Thomas Dornett, at Queens. Funeral services at her late residence, 995 Rogers Av., Sunday, March 17, at 5 P. M.

ERLANGER.—Suddenly, Sophie Erlanger, sister of Rose Livingston of Cleveland, Ohio; of Lina Bergman of Buffalo, N. Y., and of Ray, Mitchell L. and Abraham L. Erlanger. Funeral private from her late residence, 204 West 70th St., Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.

FELL.—On Wednesday, March 13, Thomas, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 37 Ashford St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16, at 1 P. M. Members of U. S. Grant Post, 327, invited to attend.

FOLEY.—On Tuesday, March 12, John Francis Foley. Funeral Saturday, March 16, from his residence, 432 Lewis Av., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

FOX.—On March 15, at his residence, 127 East 79th St., in his 75th year, Joseph Fox, beloved father of Mortimer J., David J., Irving J., and Estelle F. Siesel. Funeral services, Sunday morning, at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., at 10 o'clock.

FOX.—Mount Neboh Lodge No. 257, F. and A. M. With deep sorrow I regret to announce the death of Worshipful Brother Joseph Fox, Chairman of our Charity Committee. Brethren are summoned to attend funeral services at Temple Beth-El on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.
ADOLPH BANGERT, Master.

FOX.—Entered into rest, Joseph Fox, Past President District No. 1, I. O. B. B., and ex-President of the Board of Governors of the B'nai B'rith Home for the Aged. Brethren, you are respectfully requested to attend funeral services at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, March 17, at 9:45.
MAURICE P. DAVIDSON,
President District No. 1, I. O. B. B.
MYRON SULZBERGER,
President of the Board of Governors, Home, I. O. B. B.
Dr. BERNARD M. KAPLAN, Secy.

FOX.—Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Joseph Fox, which will be held at the temple on Sunday morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.
SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, President.
SIMON HESS, Secretary.

FRISCH.—Ray, (nee Latz,) on March 14, 1918, beloved wife of Frederick Frisch and devoted mother of Emily, Walter, and Helen. Funeral from her late residence, 851 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 17, at 10 A. M.

GOEBEL.—On Thursday, March 14, 1918, Rev. Louis Goebel. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Church of Flatbush, Bedford and Church Avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Hackensack, N. J.

GOLDSTEIN.—Edward. Members of Manhattan Washington Lodge No. 19, I. O. B. B. are invited to funeral of Brother Edward Goldstein, Sunday morning, March 17, 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 324 East 80th St.
G. DAVIDSON, President.
P. COWEN, Secretary.

HANNA.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., March 13, 1918, Frederick L., husband of Margery J. Hanna, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 106 Osborne St., at 4 P. M., Saturday. Greenwood Lake train leaves Jersey City at 3:01 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment private.

HARDING.—March 14, 1918, at his residence, 4 St. Nicholas Terrace, Edward, beloved husband of Grace Eddie Harding. Funeral Saturday, private.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, on March 14, Leopold Harris, beloved father of Berthold M., Mark S., Harry L., and Mrs. Helen Joseph, at the age of 72. Funeral Sunday, March 17, at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of his son, Berthold M. Harris, 32 Hampton Place, Brooklyn.

KROTEL.—On March 14, 1918, Paul Krotel, City Magistrate, in his 52d year. Funeral private.

LASETTE.—Suddenly, on Friday noon, March 15, Catherine Theresa Lasette, (nee O'Connell,) beloved wife of Frank B. Lascite. Funeral from her late residence, 701 West 170th St., Monday, March 18, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

LEICHTMAN.—On March 15, Adolph, beloved husband of Lilly and dear father of Gladys Lewin, Corinne and Aimee Leichtman. Funeral from his late residence, 1,137 Vyse Av., Bronx, on Sunday, March 17, at 10 A. M.

LEICHTMAN.—Irving Council, 602, R. A. Brethren are requested to attend funeral services of Brother Adolph Leichtman at his late residence, 1,137 Vyse Av., on Sunday, March 17, 10 A. M.
STANLEY GARTEN, Regent.
FRANK D. LAKESTREAM, Secretary.

Easter Cards

Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N.Y. just west of 5th Ave.

Died.

LESTER.—On Friday, March 15, 1918, at his Summer residence, Bayshore, L. I., Joseph H. Lester of Brooklyn, N. Y., age 70 years. Funeral private.

LEVY.—On March 15, in his 53d year, David, beloved husband of Rose, (nee Cohen,) and devoted father of Arthur and Edna, and brother of Dina Steinberg. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 2,120 Honeywell Av., corner 181st St., Bronx, on Sunday, March 17, 10 A. M.

LOW.—Members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Benjamin Low on Sunday, March 17, 12 M., from 110 East 91st St. Interment Union Field Cemetery.
MORRIS POPPER, President.
J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

McCANDLESS. — On Thursday, March 14, 1918, Elizabeth H. McCandless, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas A. Gibson, 1,661 68th St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

McGIRR.—On Friday, March 15, 1918, after a brief illness, Janet Ewing McGirr, widow of Thomas G. McGirr. Funeral services at her late residence, 418 East 80th St., on Monday, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

McPOLAND.—Agnes. Funeral from John J. Fox's funeral chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Saturday, 9 A. M.

McQUILLAN.—Margaret. Funeral from John J. Fox's funeral chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Saturday, 10 A. M.

MANDEL.—On March 15, at the age of 50, Annie Mandel, beloved wife of Max Mandel. Funeral Sunday, March 17, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 517 16th St., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

MAYER.—Jacob, in his 80th year, beloved father of Lee, Alex, Max, Lucie, and Florence Lorch, passed away. Funeral services at his late residence, 507 West 142d St., on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MEADOWCROFT. — On March 14, Phoebe Meadowcroft, (nee Canfield,) beloved wife of William H. Meadowcroft. Funeral from her late residence, 428 Lathrop Av., Boonton, N. J., Monday, March 18, at 2:30 P. M. Lackawanna train from New York 1 o'clock P. M.

MICHAELIS.—On March 13, 1918, Henrietta, beloved wife of the late Edward Michaelis. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 West 98th St., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

MILNE.—On Thursday, March 14, Jessie Milne, native of Kilmarnock, Scotland. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock.

MINTURN.—On March 15, Robert Shaw, son of the late Robert Bowne Minturn, in the 55th year of his age. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—March 14, 1918, Mary W., widow of the late Edward Livingston Montgomery. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—On March 13, at Asheville, N. C., Constance Lockwood, wife of Alfred T. Moore. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, 86th St. and West End Av., on Sunday, March 17, at 2 P. M.

MORTIMER.—At Palm Beach, Fla., on Friday, March 15, 1918, Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—Joseph F. Murray, native of Monahan, Ireland, beloved husband of Catherine Murray, on Friday, March 15. Funeral from his late residence, 753 East 166th St., on Monday, March 18, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church, 166th St. and Prospect Av. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MURPHY.—On March 15, 1918, at residence, 302 Bleecker St., John F. Murphy, dearly beloved son of Rose and the late Patrick Murphy and brother of Kate and Lieutenant Edward Murphy, New York Fire Department. Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday, March 14, 1918, John Philip O'Brien, in his 29th year. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his uncle, George J. O'Brien, 97 6th Av., Whitestone, N. Y., on Sunday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Interment Flushing Cemetery.

PETERS.—Edward McClure, Jr., Acting Captain, United States Army, Machine Gun Battalion, only child of Edward McClure Peters, Captain N. N. V., and Eleanor Bradley Peters, born on Christmas Day, 1892. Killed in action while fighting for civilization in France, March 11, 1918.

POST.—Suddenly, on March 13, at Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, Henry W. Post. Funeral on Saturday, March 16, 1918, from his late residence at 3 P. M.

PRALL.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, N. Y., on March 15, 1918, Howard Prall, dearly beloved husband of Sarah Goldsmith Prall. Funeral service will be held at First Presbyterian Church, Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst, Saturday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock sharp. Interment at convenience of the family.

PRALL.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Howard Prall, at First Presbyterian Church, Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst, N. Y., on Saturday, March 16, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PRALL.—New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, (New York.) March 15, 1918. It is with deep regret that the Commander announces the death of John Howard Prall, a life member of this order. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Elmhurst, L. I., on Saturday, March 16, at 2 P. M.
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES, Commander.
RENE A. DE RUSSY, Secretary.

RAVAZULA.—On March 15, Thanos, brother of Lysandros, John, and Theodore Ravazula. Lying in state at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building.) Services at the Greek Orthodox Church, Monday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

RAYMOND.—March 15, 1918, John H. Raymond. Remains at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St.

RINKE.—On March 15, after a brief illness, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Arthur W. and Ida S. Rinke.

RUDDLE. — At Jersey City, on March 15, 1918, at his residence, 18 Van Wagenen Av., Frederick G. Ruddle, husband of Ida Miles Ruddle. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, March 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SCHRAMM.—Suddenly, in New Orleans, March 14, Joseph C. Schramm, aged 68, of 914 West End Av., New York, beloved husband of Margaret Schramm. Funeral services Monday, March 18, 8:30 P. M., at the late residence of the deceased.

SHAW.—On Thursday, March 14, 1918, at his residence, 353 West 85th St., of pneumonia, William Adams, husband of Lucie Bliven Shaw and eldest son of the late James M. and Rhoda H. Shaw. Funeral private.

SHEEHAN.—On March 15, Nan Sheehan, beloved sister of Maud S. O'Connor. Funeral from her late residence, 909 West 178th St., Monday, March 18, 8:45 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St., St. Nicholas Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

SIEBERT.—Suddenly, on March 13, Jennie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Siebert. Funeral services at 359 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Lutheran, Sunday, 2 P. M.

SPEAR.—On March 11, at Towanda, Penn., E. Holden Spear of Metuchen, N. J., beloved husband of Emma Fennell Spear and father of Holden, Edgar, and Kenneth Spear. Funeral services from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Metuchen, N. J., Sunday, March 17, at 1:30 P. M. Train will leave Hudson Terminal at 12:07 P. M. Interment Metuchen Cemetery.

STANLEY. — Francis. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Saturday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

STEPHENS.—At 59 West 46th St., on Friday, March 15, Ann S. Stephens. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Chapel, 53d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery.

STERN.—Friday, March 15, after brief illness, Nauchen Stern, (nee Rosenstock,) beloved wife of Louis Stern, mother of Isaac, Isabella Harris, Robert, Maude Livingston, Ruth Oestricher, Edwin, and Eunice. Funeral from late residence, 285 St. Nicholas Av., Sunday, March 17, 1:30 P. M. Members of Bathlah Lodge, U. O. T. S., also Cremeiux Benevolent Society and Asariah Lodge invited. Omit flowers.

STILLMAN.—On Friday, March 15, 1918, at his residence, 9 East 72d St., James, in his 68th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THUMANN.—March 15, 1918, Jacob H., beloved husband of Marie C.

Letters to The Times on Various Phases of the War and Other Subjects

JAPAN'S PROBLEM

Friendship for Russia, Regard for American Wishes, but She Proposes to Intervene in Siberia if Necessary.

By KENKICHI MORI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of a certain harmful interpretation given to President Wilson's words of encouragement to the Moscow Assembly, and because of the high regard Japan has for the American views concerning the war, it may not be out of place to notice briefly, through your courtesy, what the inception of the message is and what will be the probable attitude of the Japanese people toward it under the present disturbed conditions of the Far East.

The stand taken by the President seems to be in perfect harmony with the traditional policy assumed by this country. We all know that America has more than once manifested her sympathy toward a struggling republic, and has helped where possible to bring up a democratic cause. The overthrow of the Czar's despotic régime was heralded in this country as a relief to the oppressed Russian people, and the President has from the very beginning paid careful attention to the democracy in the cradle. He is, therefore, consistent in his policy regarding Russia, and no observant student of international affairs is surprised to see his renewed expression of good-will toward her suffering people.

The imputation that the message was inspired by the recent intimation of the Japanese intent to intervene in Siberia suggests that Japan is not friendly toward Russia. The fact is, however, quite the contrary. Japan entertains most friendly feelings toward Russia, and it is not entirely unknown to the Russian people themselves. No wonder, then, the rumor that Germany is cherishing the hope of arraying Japan and Russia on one side in the after-war arrangement of the powers. Strange to say, the Russians became more appreciative of the Japanese character after the Russo-Japanese war, and the remarkable rapprochement of the two nations is evidenced by several of the now famous Russo-Japanese agreements. Without doubt, the Bolshevist Government, if we can call it such, and the mass of misguided people will oppose any move which Japan and the Allies may make in Siberia, chiefly for sentimental reasons; but the sane and farsighted leaders will certainly see such a move in a wholly different light. They remember the pledge given by their country in this war; they are loyal to the allied cause, and they cannot endure, like the treacherous Bolshevist faction, German rule in place of the beneficial assistance of the Entente nations. Under the circumstances the report that the Russians, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff and others, are enlisting to help the Japanese restore order and security in the Eastern possessions of Russia is not without foundation and deserves careful consideration by the Allies.

President Wilson may perhaps disagree with the other statesmen at the head of the affairs of the allied countries regarding the pressure of danger now felt by the breakdown of Russia. He, nevertheless, recognizes the presence of the danger, as seen in the lines of the message, and the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES appears to be correct in his interpretation of it, to the effect that the danger in Russia results from the German invasion, and that the people of Russia should concentrate their energies against the Teutonic conquerors and not against the Japanese.

But the President may not have intended to be understood as indorsing Japan's proposed action even in an indirect way, for the message, taken as a whole, does not give that impression. The question is, then, can Russia protect herself against the penetrating Germans, who have skillfully paralyzed her sinews? If Russia can assert herself in this crisis it means that the allied interests will be safeguarded, even though it be in an imperfect way. Japan has been debating this very question for a long time now, and, with the Allies supporting her, came to the conclusion that Russia was, unfortunately, not in a condition to defend her sovereign right against the Central Powers. Consequently, the Allied interests must be protected by the Allied Powers, and, hence, the request for Japan to act.

The difficulty of the case arises from the difference in points of view. It must be remembered that no statement of the President prevents Japan from taking precautionary measures in Siberia. Again, it must be remembered that Japan is immediately affected by the German invasion of Russia, and no nation is in the position of feeling the danger more keenly than the Island Empire of the East. Accordingly, Japan reserves the right of action and can act whenever she thinks it necessary for her self-preservation. One thing to be kept in mind is that Japan is not at war with Russia, nor does she intend to declare war. It is not, therefore, justifiable in saying that the sending of Japanese troops to Siberia is an invasion. Japan is not going to invade Russia, but is going to intervene if the disturbance created in that country by Japan's enemies menaces her security together with the interests of her allies, and in this she is willing to co-operate with China, for the reason that Japan is desirous of having China's voice, where the welfare of that republic is also materially endangered.

And in the face of the increasing danger there comes the question whether it is not the duty of the Allies to stand firmly between tottering Russia and victorious Germany. To a certain extent it is in the power of the Allies to do this, and Japan is in a position to give the needed assistance to the distressed country. If Japan's efforts in Siberia are morally wrong, it must be equally wrong virtually to abandon Russia to be the prey of the relentless Germans. It was said by some that the consent of the Russian people is necessary for any prospective move which the Allies are contemplating in Russian territory. But what if we have it from that part of the Russian people who have a better understanding of the existing social institutions on which the civilization we prize so much is based? If a country avows itself to the Bolshevist principle, it cannot with consistency suppress any radical movement which aims to overthrow its de jure Government. We all agree that the fruit of the labors of centuries past should be preserved. Bolshevism should, then, be combated with as much force as the abominable militaristic domination of the world by Germany. America is said to be a name disgusting to the followers of Lenine and Trotzky. They hate capitalism, and instead of seeking some equitable means of social adjustment they are not content until they destroy it utterly. The burden undoubtedly must be on the rest of the civilized nations of the Allies to bring back to a saner mood the people who were led astray by the questionable leaders of the new order, and there can be perceived no valid reason for keeping Japan from that undertaking when her interests, above all, require it without delay.

It would be a great mistake to think that the issues of the war are going to be decided in Europe alone. The war is being fought not only on the western front, but also in the east, and disintegrated Russia gives to the Central Powers some important strategic points from which to strike at the possessions of the Allies in the Orient so that the enemies will be at liberty to eventually, but in short time, threaten the Pacific. Victory must be won in the Orient as well, and a late dispatch from that quarter gives an account of the alert German activities.

Whether or not Japan is going to take further steps in the war there can no longer be raised the question of her willingness to help the Allies with whatever means at her command. The magnitude of her work can be grasped only when we realize the vast stretch of seas from which the Germans have heretofore been effectively barred out, notwithstanding the plan to jeopardize allied commerce.

Germany was quick to discover somewhat conflicting interests of the allied nations, and is alleged to have tried to approach Japan. But Japan has been faithful to her treaty obligations and sincere in the belief that the liberal principle of the Entente should win, in spite of the inconvenience she may have suffered from her attachment to the allied cause.

Japan's intervention in Siberia is feared lest it throw Russia into the arms of Germany. The status of Russia can be controverted in a convenient way, but it cannot be denied that she is already at the mercy of her conquerors. The weighing of Russia, either in the terms of cobelligerent or neutral, against Japan, with the best of intentions to safeguard her existence and the allied interests, besides helping the Russian refugees from the reign of anarchy, is in the hands of the Administration, and America is naturally intrusted with the protection of the national interests of Japan as well as her own, since it is the one essential way of winning the war.

KENKICHI MORI.

New York, March 13, 1918.

BENEFITS OF POSTAL TUBES

New York Particularly Interested in the Unfavorable Minority Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to the dangers involved in the so-called minority report of the Congressional Commission on Pneumatic Mail Tubes, which is merely the opinion of one member of that commission, Representative Rouse of Kentucky, and, indeed, not even his opinion, but a mere echo of the queer ideas of the Postmaster General?

Mr. Rouse alleges that the pneumatic tubes are "inefficient, antiquated, and worn out." I venture to say that there is not a single reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES who does not benefit daily by the service given by these "inefficient, antiquated, and worn out" tubes. Every letter mailed in New York to an address in New York is expedited by the tubes. A hundred thousand letters daily are enabled to make train connections which they would otherwise miss. A business day is gained in many banking and commercial transactions with out-of-town clients because of the connections which the tubes make possible. And the same is true in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis. Altogether 25,000,000 pieces of mail are forwarded through the tubes daily.

This is surely a somewhat startling accomplishment for a system that is inefficient and worn out.

The report of the majority of the commission favoring Government purchase and operation of the tubes is attacked by Mr. Rouse because no postal experts were examined by the commission. There seems to be no evidence that a proposition to examine postal experts would have been reported if Mr. Rouse had made it while the committee was holding its exhaustive hearings in five cities. As a matter of fact, every phase of the tube service has been thoroughly examined in investigations during the last eighteen years, and all this testimony was available to the commission, including Mr. Rouse.

The real quality of the learned Kentuckian's criticism is shown by his alarm over the fact that the tube franchises will expire within ten years. It is perhaps beyond his comprehension that the five chief cities of the country would certainly not hesitate a day to renew these franchises for a service approved by every city official, every commercial body and every newspaper, when the United States Government, as owner and operator of the tubes, should request it.

Mr. Burleson's fanatical attempt to eliminate the tubes expressed now by Mr. Rouse constitutes a real danger to postal service for millions of citizens, and New Yorkers in particular should insist that Congress follow the wise recommendations of the majority of the commission.

S. H. SHIELDS.

New York, March 13, 1918.

BOYS FOR THE FARMS.

Practical Work Carried On with Scientific Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter addressed to THE TIMES, I. M. Harketel, in speaking of the present farm labor shortage, brings up a subject the importance of which cannot be overemphasized, but which has not been given until lately the publicity and consequent general interest which it deserves. As a constant student of agriculture and general farming, and as a worker in a boys' practical agricultural school, I would ask the liberty of answering Mr. Harketel's letter through your columns.

Your correspondent very properly decries the present farm labor shortage, which is so evident as to need no proof. But in giving as the causes of the situation "the increasing attractions of city life and surroundings as compared with the monotony of farm life and labor," he is merely citing the outward manifestations of a far deeper underlying cause—a cause which must be sought by discovering why this "monotony of farm life and labor" exists.

The so-called farm hands do leave the farm on account of the monotony of farm life. But this monotony is not caused by the inherent nature of work on a farm, but by the fact that the general run of those farm hands are so little trained that the dullest, hardest "foolproof" jobs are the only ones given them. Without training there can be no incentive, no possible hope of a future. Without training the plow hand remains a plow hand or goes to the city; with training he not only takes an interest in the way he does his work, but can make himself useful in the Winter and on rainy days. On almost all well-managed farms efficient labor can be used all the year around. Any progressive farmer knows this. If we do not have men with training we shall bitterly pay for it later. An agricultural college education is not necessary or even desirable for all men engaged in farming, but some form of training is absolutely essential. Some form of apprenticeship as is practiced in other trades, such as the machinist's, might tend to make for a class of more efficient farm hands. The machinist does not teach the apprentice only about the hardships and monotony of his trade, but he teaches him the whys and wherefores, so that after he has served his "time" he may take his place not as a mere "machinist's helper," but as a young, full-fledged machinist, ready to take responsibility and use his brains as well as his hands. The same procedure should be made possible for the aspiring young farmer. In fact, it is all the more important because farming is not merely a trade—it is a life.

The very shortage of labor, now due principally, of course, to the call to the colors, demands a more intelligent class of labor. Mr. Harketel, referring to the abandonment of farm life, says, "There is no way to stop this tendency," and might leave one with the impression that farm labor is so hopeless and uninteresting that the only way to feed the nation is by forcing men to work on the farm. Now, while drafting may and probably will become necessary to meet the immediate situation, yet drafting will not solve the problem finally. Mr. Harketel's solution of the farm labor question by compulsion would only bring temporary relief. The country needs trained men. There are two ways open by which these men may be trained: First, by having every farmer in the country apprentice boys; second, by founding agricultural schools for boys throughout the country. The first means is not very practical at the present time, because the farmers themselves in many cases are woefully lacking in training, and would be incapable of being an inspiration to the boy. The second, therefore, is the method to be advised and striven for.

There are thousands of boys in the country who, if stimulated in the right direction and if given the proper training, would be ready to give an intelligent answer to the farm labor question. Our Departments of Agriculture, both State and Federal, through their county agents and various agricultural organizations, are doing their share, and the boys thus stimulated are beginning to do their share, but for a thorough training it is not only necessary to begin young, but it is imperative that a correlation be established between the study of scientific agriculture and the practical farm operations. This can only be done through boys' farm schools where the boys do the actual farm work and study farming while pursuing their regular grammar school education.

F. B. RIGGS.

Lakeville, Conn., March 5, 1918.

An Anti-Suffrage Analysis of the Vote for Congressmen in the City Election.

By MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will hardly do to dismiss the recent Congressional election in New York with the complacent idea that the Socialists gained nothing because they failed to elect their candidates in four Democratic districts.

The fact is that the Democrats and Republicans lost thousands of votes in these four districts, while the Socialists made steady and remarkable gains.

Percentage comparisons with the Socialist vote for Mayor last Fall do not furnish so accurate an analysis of the situation as the actual figures for these four districts in the last three Congressional elections.

Isolated percentage figures often convey a wrong impression. For instance, the woman who ran on the Prohibition ticket might truly say that the Prohibition vote increased more than 200 per cent. in her district, although this by no means brings out the fact that she received but 382 out of 23,928 votes.

Much has been made of the fact that 90.8 per cent. of the registered women voted, while only 33.7 per cent. of the registered men voted. This is a misleading and confusing statement of the real proportions. The fact is that 46,234 men voted and 31,968 women voted, or 144 men to every 100 women in a city where there are only 1,001 men to every 1,000 women. (U. S. Census Bulletin, Age Distribution, P. 441.)

Therefore, it is more to the point to compare the actual figures of the last Congressional election with previous Congressional elections in these same districts.

In the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Seventh, and Eighth Congressional Districts, where 77,419 men and women voted on March 5, 1918, men alone cast 102,031 votes in 1914, and 121,165 votes in 1916 without the assistance of women.

As for the women who voted, the woman candidate was probably correct in her statement that "most of the women who registered and voted were the wives of politicians who had objects in having their wives vote."

The most notable feature of the election, with 31,958 women voting in these districts, is the amazing decrease in the number of votes cast for Democratic and Republican candidates, while the Socialists gained in every district.

With 24,613 fewer votes cast in these four districts this year, with women voting, than in 1914, with men alone, we find the Socialists gained 5,375 votes while the Democrats lost 21,893 votes and the Republicans lost 8,904 votes.

The Socialists polled only 2,512 out of 102,031 votes in these four districts in 1914; but in 1918, with women voting, they were able to poll 7,887 out of 77,419 votes cast in these districts.

The Socialists demonstrated that they are able to get out a larger proportion of their women than either the Democratic or Republican Party, just as we have always predicted.

In this connection the following statement made by Benjamin Schlessinger, a Socialist labor leader, is a warning that neither great party can afford to ignore. He says:

> These girls believe in suffrage because they are even more vigorous than men in the conduct of strikes. With the working women of New York enfranchised, it will eventually be of tremendous benefit to the Socialist Party, because all of its adherents will be expected to vote faithfully at each election. Many working women will have to be naturalized before they can vote. That means that the great bulk of New York women cannot vote before the election of 1924. However, after that date the Socialist Party in this city will be unbeatable.

Henry A. Wise Wood's question, "Where will the Bolsheviki of Russia find a home when the turmoil of revolution and violence in Russia ends in the return of autocracy?" may be answered emphatically, "In New York City." The Socialists are playing a long and wise game with woman suffrage, knowing that ultimately it must give them their coveted "balance of power."

Otherwise, the addition of women to the New York electorate, as shown by the recent Congressional election, has not yet materially changed political alignments.

But the alarming decrease of the Democratic and Republican vote and the increase of the Socialist vote mark a steadily rising tide of radicalism.

It has been claimed by the suffragists that the Republican loss reflects "the anger of women voters" because one of the Republican Senators from New York is against the Federal amendment. When the suffragists learn that the Republicans lost fewer votes than the Democrats, or gained more votes than the Democrats in each instance, they will probably declare that "the anger of the women voters" was manifested toward the Democratic Party because so many Democratic Senators oppose the Federal amendment.

Meanwhile, an extremely interesting phase of the suffrage campaign has been introduced in a recent letter from Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt takes issue with the writer over the question as to whether ours was the only organization actively working against suffrage in the last nineteen popular elections. She says she remembers another organization, the German-American Alliance, in the Nebraska campaign of 1914.

Mrs. Catt would have more information about that period than I have.

It was during that campaign that she arrived, fresh from Europe, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., after arranging for a convention of the International Suffrage Alliance, of which she is President, to take place in Berlin the following year. If the suffragists were unable to get the German-American Alliance to help them in 1914, when Mrs. Catt and Fran Rosika Schwimmer, an Austrian peace agent, were imploring President Wilson to "stop the war" with von Kluck at the gates of Paris, (Sept. 15, 1914,) it is hardly to the discredit of the German-American Alliance.

It is true that before America entered the war the German-American Alliance was opposed to woman suffrage, but since then its efforts seem to have been turned in the opposite direction, notoriously in Nebraska.

In 1917 when war with Germany was imminent the patriotic people of Nebraska introduced in the Legislature a bill demanding that no more German be taught in the public schools. This bill passed the lower house by a big majority. In the Senate it was opposed by officers of the German-American Alliance. Another bill was before the Senate at the same time to give Presidential suffrage to women. The suffrage bill was hopelessly buried in committee, while the anti-German bill was in danger of passing.

Consequently a political deal was effected, and six suffrage Senators who, on April 9, voted to sustain the anti-German bill changed their votes over night, and on April 10—within a week after America's declaration of war—believed it "an inopportune time" to stop teaching German in Nebraska!

"It was only through this tieup with the friends of the German propaganda," says The Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Star, "that the suffragists got their measure out of committee and secured its passage, they, in turn, lending support to the alliance in heading off the anti-Kaiser bill already passed in the lower house.

"The finale occurred," adds The Star, "on the evening of April 17 at the Lincoln Hotel, where a dinner was given by Senators Mattes and Strehlow, German Senators; Val Peter, editor of a Kaiser publication in Omaha; C. A. Sommer of the German-American Alliance School Committee, and Fred Volop of Scribner, celebrating the defeat of the Trumble bill, at which Senator Sandall (father of the Suffrage bill) was the chief guest of honor, with Adams, Samuelson, and other distinguished friends of suffrage as fellow-honorees."

The conduct of the German Senators in surrendering to suffrage demands to save the German language, and the conduct of the suffrage Senators in changing their votes on the German bill to save the cause of votes for women, is equally discreditable to all concerned.

E. E. Wolfe in The Lincoln Daily Star of Feb. 20, 1918, says of this incident:

> I want to say for myself that I voted for woman suffrage in 1914, advised with Mrs. Barkley (head of the suffrage organization) during the legislative session in regard to the passage of the Norton bill, and am now friendly to woman suffrage, both State and national. But I am not friendly enough to it to overlook the unpatriotic conduct of Senators who trimmed or traded on a bill to get rid of the German language in our public schools.

The National and Nebraska Associations Opposed to Woman Suffrage are now working to have this measure referred to the voters. In spite of the methods by which it was passed, with the help of the German-American Alliance, suffragists are bending every effort to deny the voters of Nebraska a chance to approve or repeal this bill at the polls.

ALICE H. WADSWORTH, President.

Washington, March 12, 1918.

STATUTE OR AMENDMENT?

Judge Nott Thinks Either Would Satisfy Prohibitionists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading in your issue of March 10 the well-considered and clearly expressed letter of my friend, Professor Doughty, on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He is opposed to Federal legislation on this subject, either by statute or by Constitutional amendment, but especially by the latter method. His opposition is based on the following reasons, if I understand him aright: Legislation as to the liquor traffic is "morality legislation," and "morality legislation" is not a subject which should be dealt with by the Federal Government, but should be left to the State Governments, because it is unenforceable when the local sentiment is unsympathetic.

In my opinion, the premise that legislation as to the liquor traffic is "morality legislation" is incorrect; and the conclusion that because such legislation is unenforceable by some State Governments it would therefore be unenforceable by the Federal Government is equally incorrect.

I am unable to see any difference in principle between legislation affecting the habit-producing drug alcohol and legislation affecting any other habit-producing drug. Yet the Federal Government has legislated on the opium traffic and I am not aware that its action in that respect has been called "morality legislation." While the effects of alcohol are neither as sure, swift, nor severe as those of opium, yet the difference is but one of degree. Legislation on alcohol affects the public health and economic welfare primarily, and the undoubted gain to the public morals that would follow the prohibition of alcohol is an indirect consequence. If the use of opium were as widespread as that of alcohol, everything said by Professor Doughty as to prohibitive Federal legislation would apply as much to the one drug as to the other.

As to the enforcement of the law, it is true that the Webb-Kenyon act gives a "dry" State power to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from a "wet" State, and that nevertheless such liquors are constantly imported, either by smuggling them or by the connivance of the authorities of the "dry" State. But suppose that there were no such liquors in existence to be smuggled or connived at? The strength of Federal prohibition lies in the fact that it would prevent the manufacture of alcoholic liquors everywhere in the country. Undoubtedly a certain amount of "moonshining" would go on, but in a very limited way, supplying only a very local patronage; but the huge volume of manufacture could undoubtedly be prevented. If the fact that a law against the illicit manufacture of alcoholic liquors would be to some extent evaded is a valid objection to the enactment of that law, then our statutes as to the illicit acquisition of property or the illicit taking of human life had better be repealed.

As to whether Federal control should be exercised by statute or Constitutional amendment, I take it that its advocates would be satisfied by either method, as they are confident that the benefits of a nation-wide prohibition, actually enforced, would be so tremendous that there would never be a question as to the repeal of such a statute. But that same confidence leads them to believe that no evil consequences could flow from the immutability of a Constitutional amendment. It is hard for them to believe that the removal of the greatest factor in poverty, unhappiness, vice and crime could render a state of affairs possible where the public welfare would require the reinstatement of that factor.

I have been for sixteen years actively connected with the administration of the criminal law in this city, and as a result of that experience I do not regard the above as an overstatement of the effect of the liquor traffic on the body politic.

CHARLES C. NOTT, JR.

Court of General Sessions, March 11, 1918.

THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY.

Now Organizing to Send Out Women Workers to the Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorial under the caption, "For the Year's Crops," in today's issue. You speak of the necessity of raising greater crops this year than last, and then tell of the dilemma in which the farmer finds himself owing to the acute shortage of farm labor.

As a means of increasing this ever dwindling number of farm hands you mention the recent discussion in the Senate over a more liberal policy of exemption for agricutural workers, but I notice you do not make mention of the "Woman's Land Army of America" as a possible solution of the difficulty. Yet this work of women on the farm has been tried with success in this country.

What happened in France, what happened in Great Britain, when the men who ordinarily worked in the fields were enlisted in the fighting service? Why, they raised up other armies, land armies of loyal and faithful women workers! Today almost the entire agricultural work of France is in their hands, while in Great Britain alone 258,000 women are actively engaged in raising the crops.

There are thousands and thousands of American women who will be willing to do this same work for their country, especially as it has been demonstrated that American women can do this work, and do it well. The success of the Bedford Unit of the Woman's Land Army at Mount Kisco, N. Y., last Summer, is a matter of record; while the Vassar Farm, the Bryn Mawr Farm, and the Mount Holyoke Farm, showed what the college girl is capable of. These are only a few instances of the many in which women made good as "farmerettes."

In New Jersey the Woman's Land Army is now being organized. The plan is to send out girls and women in units—that is, a large or small group—who will live in a camp that is central to a number of farms, and from there go out by the day to do whatever kind of labor is in demand. The wages will be $2 for an eight-hour day, or at prevailing rates for piecework. Of course, these girls will be unskilled, but the American girl is adaptive, and when she is doing this as a patriotic duty as well it will not be long before she will acquit herself as ably as her French and English sisters.

LEILA H. B. SMITH.

Summit, N. J., March 11, 1918.

AN AMENDMENT VOTE

Two-thirds of the Houses or Two-thirds of the Members Present Required by the Constitution?

By ALBERT L. SHEPARD,
Assistant Corporation Counsel of Rochester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following memorandum compiled some weeks ago is submitted to the careful consideration of all citizens who believe in supporting, maintaining, and defending the Federal Constitution, whether they favor or oppose a Prohibition Amendment.

Article V. of the Federal Constitution provides, "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." The article also provides that on the application of Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States a convention shall be called for the purpose of proposing amendments. The article also provides that any amendments proposed become part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States or conventions thereof ratify the said amendments.

Article I., Section 1, provides that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."

Article I., Section 2, provides that "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." By the way, it may be stated that delegates from territories are not entitled to vote in the House of Representatives, and are not representatives.

Article I., Section 3, provides that "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." It may confidently be asserted that Congress exists whether or not it is in session, recess, or adjournment, and it consists of members called Representatives and Senators. It was held in Hammond vs. Herrick, Cl. & H. election cases, 287, that election does not of itself constitute membership, although the period may have arrived at which the Congressional term commences, neither does an election return confer membership, and neither does election and return create membership.

Membership commences when a member is sworn in and continues until the expiration of his term, unless sooner terminated by death, resignation, or expulsion, (6 Opinions Atty. Gen. 681. 14 Opinions Atty. Gen. 408.)

It therefore follows that the number of the members of Congress varies, as the same is affected by death, resignation, or expulsion.

There is a very significant statement in Article I., Section 4, part of which reads as follows: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." It seems, therefore, that Congress exists though they be not assembled. Congress (not members) shall assemble is the language of the Constitution.

Article I., Section 5, provides that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, the returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." No one has yet had the hardihood to assert that "a majority of each House" meant "a majority of the members present."

It is also provided in Article I., Section 5, that "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

But the Constitution itself clearly goes further and distinguishes between "House" and "members present." Thus in Article I., Section 5, it is provided that "The yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered upon the journal." But by all means the most conclusive proof that the Constitution distinguishes between two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the members present, and that these terms are not synonymous, but mean different things, is found in Article I., Section 3, relative to the trial of impeachment, wherein it is provided that no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Bearing in mind the well-known careful use of the words by the makers of the Federal Constitution, it is difficult to believe that when they said "two-thirds of the House" they meant two-thirds of the members present.

By Article II., Section 2, Paragraph 2, it is provided that "The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur."

Surely no one would claim that when in the Constitution the words two-thirds are used in speaking of the number of States or the words three-fourths in speaking of the number of States there is meant less than two-thirds of such total number of States, or three-fourths of such total number of States. How, then, can it be claimed that when the Constitution speaks in the same section of two-thirds of the houses it means two-thirds of the members present? If it were true that when the term two-thirds of the houses is used there is meant two-thirds of the members present, it could happen that one vote more than one-third of the total number of members of the houses would be sufficient to propose a constitutional amendment, for by the provisions of the Constitution a mere majority constitutes a quorum to do business, and a majority being one more than half, such a quorum could consider and pass proposed amendments to the Constitution by a vote of two-thirds of the members then present, which number would amount to but one more than one-third of the total membership of either House. (U. S. v. Ballin, 144 U. S. 1.)

It seems that by resolution of the United States Senate, passed on the 7th day of July, 1856, by a vote of 34 to 7, it was determined that two-thirds of a quorum only were requisite to pass a bill over the President's veto, and not two-thirds of the whole Senate, and it is understood that this has been, and still is, the legislative construction of the words two-thirds of the House. (Sec. U. S. vs. Weil, 29 Ct. Cl. 539.)

The foregoing interpretation of the Constitution by the Senate is but another manifestation of the perennial contest between the co-ordinate branches of our Government, and by it a majority of the Senate effected an increase of their power over a minority of the Senate supporting the veto power of the President and over the power of the veto in the President, and this determination has not yet been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court.

The writer is not aware that any court has yet passed upon or interpreted Article V. of the Constitution, in which was decided the point herein discussed.

In the case of Hollingsworth v. Virginia, 3 Dall. 378, it was argued by the Attorney General that the proposal of amendments "is evidently a substantive act, unconnected with the ordinary business of legislation, and not within the policy and terms of investing the President with a qualified negative on the acts and resolutions of Congress." The United States Supreme Court upheld the Attorney General.

Here was distinguished the power in Congress to override the veto of the President from the power in Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution. Congress has apparently succeeded in compelling the Executive to accept its interpretation, asserted in the Senate resolution of July 7, 1856, that a veto may be overridden by two-thirds of the numbers present, when by the terms of the Constitution it may be done only by two-thirds of each house; and now Congress is further seeking to extend a similar interpretation of the Constitution in determining the necessary number of votes by which an amendment to the Constitution may be proposed.

The writer not having access to the files of The Congressional Record does not know whether any former amendments to the Constitution now in force were proposed by Congress by less than two-thirds of the whole number, that is, by less than two-thirds of each house. The first ten amendments were proposed to the several States by a joint resolution of Congress adopted on Sept. 25, 1789. The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress adopted on Sept. 5, 1794. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress adopted Dec. 12, 1803. The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress adopted Feb. 1, 1863. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress adopted June 16, 1866. The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress passed on Feb. 27, 1869. The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress passed on July 12, 1909. The Seventeenth Amendment was proposed by a joint resolution of Congress passed on May 16, 1912.

The so-called prohibition amendment was passed by the House of Representatives on the 17th day of December, 1917, and the record of the transaction is found in The Congressional Record for the year 1917, page 473, by which it appears that 282 members voted for the proposed amendment, 128 against the proposed amendment, and 23 members not voting. The whole number of Congressional districts in the United States is 435; 290 therefore being two-thirds of the total possible number of Representatives. Whether on that date by reason of death or resignation the whole number of members was less than 435, the writer does not know. But it is true beyond a doubt that the number of members of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of December, 1917, was not less than 435 by more than six or seven. In any event, the number of members was more than 421. On the following day the United States Senate seems to have concurred in the resolution. The Congressional Record showing the Senate proceedings discloses that a roll call was had to determine whether a quorum was present, and 60 Senators were found to be present. Upon the question of concurring with the resolution of the House of Representatives 47 Senators were recorded as voting for concurrence, and 8 were recorded as voting against concurrence. The Senate on that day contained 96 members, unless there were vacancies caused by death or resignation. The writer is unable to say whether or not this resolution was acted upon by the Senate at some former date in December, but he believes that the Senate did not so act, and the index of The Congressional Record, to which he had access, does not disclose any such action.

ALBERT L. SHEPARD.

Rochester, N. Y., March 8, 1918.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS' PART.

Thirty-four Have Gone to the Front Without Asking Commissions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following the sensible and timely suggestion of Mrs. Blatch in her open letter in your issue of March 9 on the subject of commissions for nurses, may I call attention to the fact that not only are nurses doing war service under the particular handicap she mentions, but women physicians as well. During the last few months thirty-four women physicians from all parts of the United States have been sent to Europe by the American Red Cross, every one of whom has passed through the New York office of the American Women's Hospitals, the only national association of American women physicians organized for war service. Not one of them has official rank, although she wears the military uniform.

The American Women's Hospitals has never stood for propaganda of any sort, and hence has not urged the commissioning of American women physicians. This organization has felt that commissions would probably come later, after a sufficient number of women had proved themselves fully as capable in certain branches of war work as their brothers in the profession. Official recognition of woman's work in any phase of life has never been granted by Government or by other groups of men until woman's special ability has been demonstrated not once but over and over again. We do not wish to hurry "Uncle Sam" nor to divert him from more weighty considerations than that of granting commissions to women physicians and nurses; we are eager to serve to the best of our ability, and are willing to wait for full recognition, if need be.

A WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

New York, March 13, 1918.

DIETITIANS IN THE ARMY.

Like the Nurses, They Are Asking for Military Rank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have a few lines to plead the cause of military rank for dietitians now that the question of rank for nurses is being agitated? Nurses should certainly have military rank, and so should their coworkers, the dietitians.

The dietitian, who has an extremely important work to do, and whose training has been just as great as any nurse's, for all dietitians are college graduates and deserve the same consideration offered any other professional person, has had no consideration at all in regard to position. If she is to manage the all-important food question for our sick soldiers—and the food question, as we all know, is of most importance to every one of our men, whether sick or well—should she not be given the proper authority to demand work from the people under her? This, we know, cannot be done without making her an officer and thus superior to her subordinates.

We all know how much stress is laid upon the food problem here; then how much greater must it be in Europe, where there is such a shortage of food materials? The wise use of these foods is one of the fundamental principles of winning the war. Will our Government, which is doing such splendid work, deny the proper authority, symbolized by military rank, to the person who does so much to preserve the lives of our sick soldiers? Can the United States afford to refrain from creating the best working conditions for the women of America who are going "over there" to help? Canada has done it. When will the United States do the same?

HELEN M. WELLS.

New York, March 12, 1918.

Rosa Bonheur's "Buffalo Hunt."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tribute paid to that celebrated French animal painter, Rosa Bonheur, which recently appeared in THE TIMES, is justly due her—that is, so far as it applies to subjects with which she was familiar. The "Horse Fair" is a masterpiece and a monument to her name and memory, but how hath the mighty fallen! I refer to the painting of the "Buffalo Hunt" in the recent sale of the Hearn collection. Here is a subject of which the artist apparently knew little or nothing. It is very evident that she had never witnessed Indians hunting buffalo in the days when they used the bow and lance, and was wholly unacquainted with her subject.

No doubt the most of her information was obtained from that celebrated buffalo hunter, Colonel W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) but even his dictation was not sufficient to enable the artist to grasp and assemble the subject in correct detail, otherwise the Indian would not have been placed on the wrong side of the buffalo, neither would he have been mounted on a truck horse of massive bone and muscle, trotting alongside the buffalo with head erect.

The Indians of the plains were very careful in selecting their mounts for running buffalo. These ponies were chosen not only for their fleetness and great powers of endurance, but also for their more than ordinary amount of animal intelligence, as often the life of the hunter depended upon the pony doing the right thing at the right time without any direction from its rider. These buffalo ponies were carefullly trained and taught to guide by a slight pressure of the knee, and were never used for any other purpose than running the buffalo. They were not even mounted until just before the dash was made for the herd. They were clean-limbed and noted for their speed and quick action. With head extended, at top speed, urged on by merciless lashing and ceaseless drum beating of the moccasined heels against his flanks, he placed his rider in position alongside of the stampeding buffalo, and, with never-slackening speed, continued on from buffalo to buffalo until the hunt was over.

Can you imagine any heavy trotting horse doing this, or can you by any stretch of imagination, no matter how elastic, picture to yourself an Indian riding, without saddle, a clumsy trotting horse after buffalo when hundreds of smooth-gaited Indian ponies were available? In the days when the Indian hunted the buffalo with bow and lance, he usually twisted the end of a rawhide rope around the under jaw of his pony, allowing the other end to trail along the ground. In the picture you will observe that the truck horse is wearing a bridle; the large ring would indicate that it was either a modern racehorse bridle or a stallion lead bridle such as are used around racing stables.

The buffalo has evidently been pursued for a long distance, as the position of his legs indicate that he has changed from his first gait, which is a quick gallop, to the side movement. This change has often been observed by old buffalo hunters, and it is their opinion that this change is made to rest themselves. The further a buffalo is pursued the more tired he is, and in that state the more wary he becomes, continually keeping an eye on his pursuer by inclining his head to that side. Evidently this buffalo has given up all hope, or is so mortified at being overtaken by a truck horse at a trot that he has deliberately turned his head away from such an unusual and impossible situation.

MARTIN S. GARRETSON,

Secretary of the American Bison Society.

New York, March 5, 1918.

New York House Numbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting the letter from the Colonial New Yorker in your issue of March 9, I wish not only to indorse most heartily the suggestion that the numbers of the avenues of the city be made to correspond with those of the streets, which would make New York a modern city in that respect and on a par with other towns in the United States, but must call attention to the bewildering system of numbering some of the cross streets. For instance, the numbers on the south side of Cathedral Parkway, or 110th Street, begin at Eighth Avenue, which at that point is called Central Park West, while on the north side of Cathedral Parkway the houses begin to be numbered not from Central Park West but from Fifth Avenue, which is the dividing line for the streets to the south and north of Central Park, and which is three blocks to the east of Central Park West.

Therefore, on the east side of Seventh Avenue, where it strikes 110th Street, the lamppost is marked 110th Street, while on the west side of the same street and directly opposite the lamppost is marked "Cathedral Parkway." This makes daily confusion, and people are seen walking in deep perplexity up and down the street hunting for a number, and this results from the fact that 204 Cathedral Parkway is directly opposite 509 Cathedral Parkway. So, when the City Fathers are correcting the mistakes of their predecessors, the residents of Cathedral Parkway beg that their thoroughfare may not be overlooked.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, March 11, 1918.

STIRS GERMAN HOPE IN ARGENTINE TRADE

Washington Pressure in That Quarter "Useless," Berliner Tageblatt Says.

DETAINED SHIPS AVAILABLE

Can Resume Commerce, It Is Asserted, Immediately After Peace Comes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—The effort to stir up German interest in foreign markets, and thus to obtain sorely needed raw materials in exchange for German manufactured goods immediately after peace is signed is being assiduously continued.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes an article on Argentina, her neutrality, her raw materials, and her after-the-war possibilities for German commercial activities. The arguments and obvious flattery used are almost identical with those employed recently in regard to Mexico and cabled a few days ago by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

The paper asserts that the outlook for mutually valuable relations between Germany and Argentina is excellent, in spite of efforts in Washington and London to prove the contrary and talk about the Monroe Doctrine. It admits that the Entente has been able to conclude an economic arrangement with Argentina, as with other neutrals, but says that the Entente could not supply Argentina with modern German manufactured articles "so necessary to her." The paper says that the Entente has not delivered enough coal to Argentina, that many industries there are at a standstill, and that this has affected inner political relations.

It is asserted that the Entente has tried vainly to force Argentina to give up her political neutrality and take part in boycotting German trade after the war, in order to supply the Entente with raw materials, such as wheat, wool, and hides. The Argentine envoy to Washington, Señor Naon, apparently suported this policy and reported its success somewhat prematurely, the paper says, but Argentina has been pursuing a purely Argentine policy, in line with Count von Hertling's advice to neutrals, and the severest pressure from Washington has been useless.

The paper reminds its readers of Argentina's "platonic" note in reply to President Wilson's appeal to neutrals soon after the outbreak of the war, "which was one of the most unpleasant experiences of White House imperialism." It further remarks that even the affair of the von Luxburg dispatches did not affect Argentina's neutrality, based on fundamental interests.

The Tageblatt says that nevertheless America and the Entente will not give up efforts in Argentina and the endeavor to drag her into an economic war, but that the chief obstacle to this policy lies in the fact that Germany's and Argentina's interests are identical. Germany, it says, can supply Argentina with exactly what she wants if she maintains a free market and that goods can be shipped immediately on the cessation of hostilities. The paper says that German ships now in Argentine harbors can sail immediately, laden with raw materials, when peace comes. It declares that the great need of such articles made Argentina one of Germany's biggest markets even before the war, as Germany had sold even more to her than to Belgium, Italy, Sweden, or Turkey.

Germany, the Tageblatt says, expects to obtain frozen meat from Argentina in the future, and that agriculturally Argentina offers great opportunities for German capitalists to supply the famine-suffering world. It concludes that such a fertile country does not need to have her policy dictated by any group of Powers, either for war or peace, as "she does not belong to the class of small nations needing Anglo-Saxon protection."

O'NEILL LEFT $1,000,000.

Dry Goods Merchant's Family Gets Most of the Estate.

The will of Henry O'Neill, former dry goods merchant, who died at 740 Riverside Drive on Feb. 28 last, disposes of an estate estimated at $1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to his family. He gives $30,000 to the Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod for its educational and missionary work in China and $10,000 to the same organization for a theological school in China. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma gets $500 for its work among the Indians, and the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York receives $400.

The testator's wife, Mrs. Nannie B. O'Neill, receives a trust fund of $220,000, and $100,000 goes to his daughter, Mrs. Florence B. Tilly of Pittsburgh. His daughter, Mrs. Jennie Long, receives $10,000 and her five children each receive an equal sum. His son Thomas, who received about $150,000 during his lifetime, gets $56,700, and $10,000 is left to Elizabeth O'Neill, daughter of Thomas. The three children divide the residue.

NEW BOARD OF INEBRIETY.

H. S. Martin and Sylvan Levy Appointed Members.

Mayor Hylan began yesterday a reorganization of the Board of Inebriety. Herbert Spencer Martin, President and Secretary of the firm of M. Martin & Co. of 102 Madison Avenue, was made a member of the board, as was Sylvan Levy. Mr. Martin is engaged in the woolen business and has not been active in politics. He lives at 16 East Eighty-first Street.

Earlier in the afternoon it was announced at the office of the Board of Inebriety at 300 Mulberry Street that Francis J. Treanor of Marion Avenue, the Bronx, had been appointed as Secretary of the board. Mr. Treanor was formerly a Police Commissioner in Yonkers. He has also served as a State Senator and in the Assembly. It was said that the activities of the Board would be greatly enlarged.

SCOTT LEAVES BENCH; WILL PRACTICE LAW

Appellate Division Justice Joins the Firm of the Late John M. Bowers.

J. W. GERARD IS A PARTNER

Resignation Leaves Vacancy in Supreme Court, Which Whitman Can Fill by Appointment.

Justice Francis M. Scott of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who has been assigned to the Appellate Division for the last twelve years, and has been on the Supreme Court bench for twenty years, sent his resignation yesterday to the Secretary of State to take effect at once. Justice Scott becomes a member on Monday of the former law firm of Bowers & Sands, which will be known in the future as Scott, Gerard & Bowers, and will include ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard and Spotswood D. Bowers, son of the late John M. Bowers.

Justice Scott said yesterday that his determination to resign at once to take the place offered to him was due to the fact that he and the late John M. Bowers were close friends for many years, and their professional careers covered practically the same period of time. At the time Justice Scott began to practice, Mr. Bowers was managing clerk in the office of Platt, Gerard & Buckley, the Gerard of the firm being the father of James W. Gerard. The decision to retire was also influenced by the fact that Justice Scott reaches 70 years, the age of retirement, this year, although the term for which he was elected does not expire for eight years. He was first elected in 1897 and re-elected in 1911.

Justice Scott has long been regarded as one of the strongest members of the Appellate bench. His opinions, which have been highly respected by the members of the bar, have always been written in longhand by the Justice rather than dictated to a stenographer. Before he was elected to the bench he was Corporation Counsel for many years.

The law firm which Justice Scott enters was formed in 1813 by the grandfather of James W. Gerard, and became Gerard & Platt in 1838, when James N. Platt became a member. Ex-Ambassador Gerard left the firm when he was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1907, and re-entered it on Dec. 1 last, when the firm became Bowers & Gerard. Spotswood D. Bowers, eldest son of the late John M. Bowers, practiced in Bridgeport, Conn., for a number of years, and during that time was associated with his father in many legal matters until he gave up his practice at Bridgeport last year and entered his father's firm to relieve him of some of his work. William H. Van Benschoten, recently Chairman of the West Side Commission, which submitted a report to the Legislature as to the New York terminals, and John J. Halpin, both of whom were members of Bowers & Sands, will continue with the new firm at 46 Cedar Street.

The resignation of Justice Scott leaves a vacancy in the Supreme Court to be filled by Governor Whitman, but it is not likely that the Appellate Division Justices will ask for the assignment of a Justice to the court, because there are still seven members, and the court has caught up with its calendar. The remaining members are Presiding Justice Clarke, and Justices Dowling, Laughlin, Page, Davis, Shearn, and Smith.

WILL STORE COAL IN CITY.

Half a Million Tons in Reserve, Is Fuel Administration Plan.

The Fuel Administrators representing the five boroughs met yesterday in the office of County Administrator Reeve Schley, 65 Broadway, to continue the work on the details of the plan whereby a vast coal reserve is to be stored in this city against the Winter days of famine. At the present time the officials are making a canvass of the city to learn just what is its present coal storing capacity and to find places for storing coal so that half a million tons of anthracite coal may be stored in reserve.

As a war measure and to increase efficiency all craft plying on the canals and other waterways within the State of New York will be registered and numbered by the Board of State Canals. The new order was sent out yesterday by Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, head of the Canal Board, to the New York Boat Owners' Association, which represents the owners of craft engaged in the inland water traffic. The order provides that the number must be painted on the side of each boat in figures at least four inches high.

TO LIQUIDATE MALTING CO.

Stockholders Work on Plan Because of Lack of Supplies.

A number of large stockholders of the American Malting Company are working on a plan to liquidate the concern, the details of which are expected in a few days. The program in its tentative form provides for the sale or lease of its buildings and realty and the distribution of the proceeds, together with cash from the disposal of inventories, to share owners. A Director said yesterday that the spread of prohibition sentiments was not the reason for the movement, but that the high price of raw materials, and the inability of the company to obtain adequate supplies of certain products for future operations were the prime factors behind the suggestion to wind up the corporation.

The first preferred stock has approximately 32 per cent. dividends in arrears. In Wall Street estimates of the proposed liquidation proceedings, the back dividends will be paid off after the bonds are retired. Complete liquidation, it is calculated, would provide between $50 and $60 for additional payments a share, with between $15 and $20 a share for the common. The company's inventories and cash amount to about $4,000,000, and the realty is appraised at approximately $5,000,000.

PROFITEERING CHARGED IN MARINE INSURANCE

State Superintendent Phillips Investigating Reports That Speculators Get Large Sums.

Charges that brokers are profiteering in underwriting marine insurance rates have been taken up by Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, who is conducting an investigation to substantiate the allegations that actual shippers of merchandise are being mulcted of large sums by speculators in order to obtain insurance.

Superintendent Phillips presided yesterday at a hearing held at the local office of the State Insurance Department, 165 Broadway. The hearing was started on the complaint of Martin S. Bernet, Inc., 589 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, in which it was asserted that irregularities in the methods of placing and handling marine insurance by some brokers and speculators resulted in exporters having to pay much higher rates for their insurance than were charged by the insurance companies actually carrying the risk.

Specifically, the complainant, Martin S. Bernet, Inc., showed that by the transfer of the provisional insurance certificate through the hands of several intermediaries the firm had been compelled to pay a 5 per cent. marine rate for a shipment of tinplate to Genoa, where as the company issuing the provisional certificate only received 1¼ per cent. for the risk. In some instances, it was said, rates had been boosted by speculators to as much as 15 per cent.

The testimony taken at the hearing, to which representatives of marine insurance companies and brokerage houses were summoned, developed the fact that a practice had arisen on the part of some brokers and forwarders of obtaining early in the opening of the market on any given steamer provisional cover for large amounts before the rates stiffened, this resulting in the speculators holding a "corner" on the marine cover on that steamer as its date of sailing approached. Thus, as the testimony taken at the hearing showed, the speculators were able to exact from actual shippers by the vessel in question an amount much in excess of the rates at which the provisional certificates were originally issued.

The gist of the testimony indicated that the speculative activities of the brokers and forwarders had cost legitimate shippers hundreds of thousands of dollars. William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance, appeared at the hearing for the Jefferson Insurance Company and its allied companies, which sold the original insurance referred to in the Bernet complaint, at the regular rate of 1¼ per cent.

Superintendent Phillips said yesterday that he would strive to get at the bottom of the alleged profiteering with a view to determining whether a bill to check speculation in marine rates should be introduced into the State Legislature.

Cabrera Is Busy in Paraguay.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 15.—Luis Cabrera, Mexican Finance Minister, who came to Buenos Aires in January ostensibly as the head of a Mexican delegation to a neutrality conference, which was postponed before his arrival, will return to this city from Paraguay on Sunday. He has been negotiating with the Paraguayan Government, and is accompanied by the Mexican Chargé at Buenos Aires.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.05	Jacket	.06
Andes	.18	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.14
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.02
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	.29	Union Con.	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.68⅜

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.25	Goldfield Cons.	.31
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.11	Jumbo Extension	.14
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.13	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	1.10	Morning Glory	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.50	Union Amalg.	.03
West End	.79	White Caps	.50
West Tonopah	.17	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.35	Nevada Hills	.04
Booth	.04	Rochester	.35
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5	Isabella	5⅝	7
Dr. J'pot.	3¾	4⅛	McKinney	6	8
Elkton	4	4⅛	Portland	100	107
El Paso	20		U. Gold M.	15	15¾
Golden C.	168	169	Vindicator	35	45
Granite	29	41	Rose Nicol.	10	11

INSTRUCTION.

F.R.C. FRENCH MILITARY CONVERSATION F.R.C.

French by André Tridon

This book contains just the practical help you want, to get a speaking knowledge of Everyday and Military French. It gives valuable information, necessary to the American in France, in the form of natural conversation, commands, remarks, travel, shopping, dining, moneys, weights, measures. A simple system gives the exact pronunciation and accent of every word in a way that makes mispronunciation practically impossible.

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15 BANKS JOIN ASSOCIATION.

The American Foreign Corporation Raises Capital and Surplus.

Stockholders of the American Foreign Banking Corporation, at a special meeting held yesterday, authorized an increase in the paid-up capital of the company from $2,500,000 to $2,980,000, and an increase in the surplus from $900,000 to $1,073,088. The action was taken as the result of the entry into the corporation of fifteen additional banks, bringing the total number of stockholding banks up to twenty-eight.

The new stockholding banks are: American Southern National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.; First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.; Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; Industrial Trust Company, Providence, R. I.; Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; Merchants' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.; Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Merchants' National Bank, Worcester, Mass.; National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash.; Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; The People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.; Security National Bank, Dallas, Texas; Springfield National Bank, Springfield, Mass.; Standard Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

HEAVIER DRY GOODS SALES.

Customers Are In the Market in Larger Numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The current wholesale distribution of dry goods is greatly ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding period a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future deliveries is much larger than in the same week of 1917. Customers have been in the market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are excellent."

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS' PROFIT

Skinner Reports a Gain of $6,400,000 in Their Resources.

ALBANY, March 15.—The savings and loan associations of the State of New York had total resources of $86,000,000 at the close of business on Dec. 31 last, according to the annual report of State Superintendent of Banks Skinner. This is an increase of over $6,400,000 for the year. The associations of twenty-one counties reported resources of over $1,000,000 each, and there was an increase in the reported resources of every county except four.

While the total reported assets of all the associations of the State were $86,072,820, an increase of $6,442,348, the assets of the local associations amounted to $82,336,412, an increase of $6,390,741. The membership of all the associations of the State was 199,571, a decrease of 743, while the membership of the local associations decreased 1,873, leaving a total membership of the local associations of 192,244.

The female shareholders constituted nearly one-third of the membership of these associations, there being 66,000 female shareholders, holding 499,476 shares. The local associations paid over $600,000 more to the holders of matured shares than during the previous year, the total amount being $4,673,756. The total amount paid to the holders of matured shares by all the associations was $4,088,167.

The total withdrawals paid during the year amounted to $15,746,205, of which amount $15,624,698 was paid by the local associations. This is $2,322,958 more than was paid during the preceding year. Cash dividends were also paid to members to the amount of $359,412, making total payments to members during the year of $20,795,784, or more than one-fourth of the total resources of the associations at the beginning of the year.

The associations had cash on hand at the end of the year amounting to $2,878,357. The amount of money borrowed by them, however, at the close of the year amounted to $1,999,100, an increase of $700,000. It is believed that this increase is largely due to their endeavors to participate as fully as possible in the placing of Liberty Loan bonds, either by direct investment and sale or by the issue of National Defense Savings Shares. Savings and loan associations either for themselves or their patrons subscribed for Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of $3,201,150.

The total surplus of all the associations of the State, including nationals, was $4,024,560. The total net earnings of all the associations of the State were $4,092,137, of which amount $4,023,361 was reported by the local associations. The dues and dividends credited to the members of these associations on the first of the preceding year amounted to $40,338,225, so that earnings were at the rate of over 5.7 per annum.

The rate of dividends paid by 238 local associations upon their installment shares averaged 5⅝ per cent., while 127 of these associations paid dividends on other classes of shares averaging 4½ per cent.

Commenting on the operation of the Land Bank of the State of New York, Superintendent Skinner says:

"The Land Bank has a capital of $103,000, a surplus of $5,425, and total resources of $757,932. It seems quite probable that, even during this period of high interest rates, when the operations of all financial institutions are restricted by the enormous demands that are being made upon the financial resources of the country by the national Government, membership in this institution will prove valuable and the Land Bank may be able to demonstrate its usefulness."

900,000 CHILDREN IN THRIFT DRIVE

22,000 War Savings Stamp Societies to be Formed in the Schools.

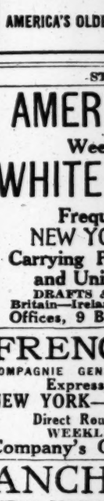
During the last four days the headquarters of the New York War Savings Stamp Committee at 31 Chambers Street has been shipping War Savings Stamps and appropriate literature to all of the public schools of New York City to supply the ammunition for the War Savings Stamp drive which will be launched by 900,000 school children next Monday. Five million of the cards calling for the delivery of War Savings and Thrift Stamps will be presented by the children to their parents and friends, and, after having been signed, will be turned over to their teachers, who will hand them to the Principals. The latter, after tabulating the returns, will mail them to the Acting Superintendent of Schools.

Further organization in preparation for the drive was effected yesterday, when the Principals called their respective staffs of teachers for conferences. It was also announced that the District Superintendents had formed an organization to push the stamp sale.

Methods to broaden the drive for the sale of thrift stamps which is being conducted by the New York Postal Employes' War Savings Society, representing the 11,000 employes in the Post Office service here, were discussed at a meeting of captains of the teams in charge of the drive in the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office Building yesterday afternoon. It was announced that in the first week of the drive, which began March 1, $207,000 worth of stamps had been sold.

Mrs. William R. Hearst, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, who attended the meeting of the postal employes, pledged the co-operation of the committee and announced that the committee would award prizes to the postal employes for record sales of stamps.

Great Western Champagne



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EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

TEXAS SENATE PASSES "DRY" ACT.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15. — The Senate today passed the nationwide prohibition bill with amendments which will compel it to go back to the House for concurrence.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Sun.
Fla.—Fair and cooler Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
Ala.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
Miss. and Tenn.—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
Ky., Ind., and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.
Ark. and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Texas—Cloudy Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.
Ill., Mo., Wis., Iowa, Minn., Neb., S. Dak., N. Dak., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

MONTANA POWER CO. GAINS.

Increase in Net Income, Despite Higher Operating Expenses.

The Montana Power Company reports gross earnings in 1917 amounting to $6,905,256, an increase of $686,108. Operating expenses were somewhat higher than the year before, and the net income of $4,889,062 was $1[illegible] larger than in 1916. Through error the net revenue was reported on Thursday as $135,750 less than in the preceding year. The company reserved $350,000 for depreciation and paid $2,331,984 in dividends. The year's surplus was $811,443.

John D. Ryan, President of the company, says in his report to shareholders that disturbed conditions which resulted in labor troubles last Summer in the Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls districts interfered seriously with mining and smelting, resulting in a decline in the use of electric power in those industries.

The light and power business in the small towns served by the corporation increased, however, during the year. The outlook for general business in Montana, said Mr. Ryan, was good, and he estimated that increased use of current, partly for railroad operation, would more than offset in the present year the probable advances in coals.

RESORTS.
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Steam heat, private baths, running water. Elevator to street level. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.

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FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager

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What Will Happen If Japan Intervenes In Russia

Delicate and momentous questions of Allied diplomacy charged with the gravest military possibilities are raised by the proposal that Japanese troops intervene in Siberia to save from Germany's clutches the great military stores accumulated at Vladivostok and along the Trans-Siberian railroad, and to forestall the German penetration of Asia.

Such intervention, of course, might produce friction, if not hostilities, between Japan and Russia, and Germany is quick to see the advantage, for it would soon lead, in the opinion of the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, either to a Russo-German agreement against Japan or to an undertaking between Japan and Germany. On the other hand, the Boston *Transcript* suggests that "perhaps Japan's sword will avail where America's pen has failed either to help Russia or hinder Germany's operations against Russia."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 16th takes up this latest phase in the Russian situation and summarizes expert opinions in Japan and America.

Othe r topics of immediate national interest in this number of "The Digest" are:

Our American Soldiers Under Fire

Sidelights Upon Their First Engagement With the Germans and a Picture Showing the Dugout Where the First American Officer Was Wounded in France and the Sign Placed by the French To Mark the Spot

Putting War-Labor on a War-Basis
The Browning Machine Gun a Success
The Allies Supreme War Council
President Wilson Chills Africa
The American Navy and the War (Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
New Fabrics for War Use
The Senses of the Blind
"Washington Crossing the Rhine"
Operas and Freaks
Y. M. C. A. Work from the Layman's Angle
How Men Will Find Their Souls
News of Commerce and Banking
Is Wheat Too Cheap?
Fires of War Revolutionizing Britain
Our Hungry Enemies
Beans—A Food for War and Peace (Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
The Bee is Not a Geometrician
Trees to Keep Snow Out of Railway Cuts
Advantage of Dual Water-Works Systems
America's Place in Westminster Abbey
The Singing Soldier
What the Salvation Army Has Done
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NOTICE OF BOND PURCHASE.
THE NEW YORK AND NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY

will purchase for its sinking fund bonds of said Company up to the face amount of $22,800 at the lowest price not exceeding par at which they may be offered by the holders thereof. Sealed proposals offering for sale the whole or any part of $22,800 face value of bonds should be sent to The New York and North Shore Traction Company, Roslyn, N. Y., on or before March 30, 1918. Bonds will be purchased with the April Coupons off, as the interest due April 1st, 1918, will be paid by the Company in the usual way. In case bonds shall be offered by two or more holders at the same price, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding the face value of bonds to be purchased, then preference shall be given to such bonds in the order of the date of the reception by said Company of the offer to sell the same.
THE NEW YORK AND NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above-named Company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6% bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1, 1918, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $22,351.13. Offers will be received at its office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on April 1, 1918.
BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
E. P. MAYNARD, President.
Brooklyn, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Mainly Indifferent to Developments—New Haven's Note Problem Still Unsolved.

For the most part the stock market continues indifferent to the news. The list was irregular yesterday with a few industrial issues making pronounced gains and the railroads again dull after the spurt on the passage of the new railway measure. The volume of business is too small to encourage the belief that there is any widespread interest in the course of prices at this time. Where efforts are made to attract a following in a particular stock, quotations are advanced easily, but as soon as the professional stimulation is withdrawn movement at once dies out. In its own way the public will return to the market when it considers conditions propitious. In the meantime, traders find little satisfaction in operating against the very limited amount of investment business.

News of the vote in the Pan-Soviet Congress in Moscow in favor of acceptance of German peace terms did not greatly interest Wall Street, possibly because every one has grown weary trying to find the truth of the Russian situation. The few transactions that took place yesterday in Russian internal bonds and rouble exchange did not change the previous quotations, perhaps on the theory that now Germany may allow the disorganized forces in Russia to restore a semblance of order, and the situation cannot be made any worse. The declines which have taken place in Russia's currency and funded debt have apparently discounted all of the disturbances which have followed the dethronement of the Czar, and such recovery as has taken place has resulted from speculative purchases by those who think that there is a chance that from now on the situation may grow better.

Banking circles are watching with a good deal of interest for the first indication of the Administration's attitude toward the New Haven's financial difficulties. It is not believed that the offer of preferred stock was made with the idea that it would be generally accepted by the shareholders. It is probable that if a considerable part of the sum needed to meet the notes that become due April 15 next is supplied by stockholders in return for the new 7 per cent. preferred stock the Director General will assist in arranging for the balance. On the other hand, it is not likely that he will become concerned in the problem of correcting mistakes made years ago when the dangerous policy of continuing short term financing was begun unless it can be shown that the road's operations will suffer by its failure to take up the maturing notes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Renewals	Low	Last
6	5½	5½	5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	—.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅜	5.71⅜
China—		
Hongkong	72.25	72.50
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	103.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	45.00	45.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.57½	8.50
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.875	50.00
51.16 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.75	32.25
Copenhagen	29.875	30.375
Christiania	30.25	30.75
19.30 Spain	24.80	24.90
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.77	25.87
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.90	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.42	4.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $522,120,253; balance, $58,013,644; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,367,927; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,670,088.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $12.778 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, unchanged; in New York, 86½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,420,719	$115,342,701
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	1,194,313	32,579,539
Individual income	6,353,005	51,745,154
Excess profits	5,220,086	17,262,593
Miscellaneous	41,868,658	402,013,628
Miscellaneous revenue	2,518,699	142,311,650
Total receipts	$62,576,083	$831,253,269
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	279,488,752	3,322,367,831
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	59,705,999	123,731,477
Expenditures	342,064,835	4,153,621,101

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 14, (Delayed.)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	1,264,000
Silver in hand increased	116,000
Notes in circulation increased	94,068,000
Treasury deposits increased	9,717,000
General deposits decreased	32,520,000
Bills discounted decreased	59,062,000
Advances decreased	10,293,000

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
Apsley Rubber	....	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Brier Hill Steel	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	3½	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do. pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cleve. Automatic Machine pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do. pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
D. C. Heath Co pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Duluth Ed. El pf	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Int. Bank'g Corp.	3	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Int. Traction pf	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 1st pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Lone Star Gas	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Mich. State Telep. pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Prairie Pipe pf	$5.00	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 20
Do	$5.00	Ex	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Regal Shoe pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The committee appointed by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the annual meeting on Tuesday to recommend a ticket for Directors to be voted for at the annual election on March 26 has suggested the re-election of Effingham B. Morris, T. De Witt Cuyler, Joseph Wood, and Levi L. Rue.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. have prepared a circular comparing a number of industrial company bonds.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Commander Newberry attended the performance of "Her Country" at the Punch and Judy Theatre last night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	309,970	367,120	703,694
Year to date	29,044,747	38,263,365	37,469,765

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
71	73	100	Adams Express	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
1⅞	2⅛	100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	...
25⅜	25½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½	...
80¼	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+1⅝
42⅜	42⅞	14,500	American Can	42½	43½	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅝
94	95	200	Am. Can pf. xd	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
76¾	77	5,200	Am. Car & Foun	77	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞	+ ⅜
30½	32	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅝
59	60	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	59	59¾	59	59¾	...
53¼	53¾	300	American Intern	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	33⅜	400	American Linseed	33½	33½	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
66¼	66¾	3,500	Am. Locomotive	66	67	66	66¾	+ ⅝
10¼	10¾	2,200	American Malting	10	10¾	10	10¾	+ 1¼
51⅜	52	2,000	Am. Malt. 1st pf	49⅝	52⅜	49⅝	52	+3⅜
80⅜	81	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81½	81⅝	80⅜	81	— ⅛
64½	65	150	Am. Steel Foun. xd	64½	64¾	64¼	64½	+ ¼
94⅜	95¼	8,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	94	98½	93½	95	+1⅝
99¾	100	5,300	Am. Tel. & Tel xd	101	101½	99½	100	— 1½
52½	53⅜	400	Am. Woolen xd	53	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	2,200	Anaconda Copper	63¼	64	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
84⅞	85¼	300	At., T. & S. Fe	85⅛	85¼	85	85	+ ¼
90¼	90¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91	91	91	...
111	111½	600	At. Gulf & W. I	112⅝	112⅝	111½	111½	...
78½	78⅝	53,800	Baldwin Loco	77⅝	79⅝	77⅜	78⅝	+1⅝
55¼	55⅞	3,800	Balt. & Ohio	56	56¾	55¼	55⅞	— ⅛
89¼	90½	100	Barrett Co.	90	90	90	90	...
77⅝	78	16,900	Beth. Steel Class B	77⅝	78¾	77⅜	77⅞	+ ⅝
100⅝	100¾	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
23¾	24½	100	Booth Fisheries	24	24	24	24	— ½
123½	124½	3,700	Burns Brothers	122	124½	122	124	+3½
9⅛	10	1,900	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
22¼	22⅝	200	Butte & Superior	22	23	22	22⅝	...
9	10½	100	Butterick Co.	...	...	...	10½	+ ⅛
16	17	100	Cal. Petroleum	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
44	45	200	Cal. Petrolcum pf	45	45	44	44	...
141½	142	8,700	Canadian Pacific	145½	145⅝	141⅞	141⅞	—4
85¼	87	300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	87¼	85	85¼	+1¼
30	32½	100	Central Foundry pf	32	32	32	32	...
69¾	69¾	5,800	Central Leather Co	69¾	70⅜	69⅛	69⅝	— ⅜
103	106	100	Cen. Leath. Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
31½	32	1,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+1
84	85	400	Chandler Motor	83½	85⅝	83½	84½	+ ⅞
59¼	59⅝	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59⅞	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
41½	42	400	Chi., M. & St. P	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅝
72¾	73½	2,200	C., M. & St. P. pf	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	...
22¾	22¾	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
68	68¼	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¾
58¼	58⅝	400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	59	59	58½	58½	...
40¾	40⅞	1,100	Chino Copper	40½	40¾	40	40½	— ⅛
38½	39½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	39	38¾	38¾	...
22	23	100	Col. Gas & Elec	23	23	23	23	...
70	72½	500	Continental Can	72	72⅝	72	72½	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	5,500	Corn Prod. Refining	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	...
97	98	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
63¾	64¼	4,100	Crucible Steel	64	64⅝	63¾	64	+ ⅝
31	31¼	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
95	96	100	Deere & Co. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅝
110	110⅝	100	Delaware & Hud	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅝
38½	38⅝	1,600	Distillers Securities	39	39⅝	39	39	+ ⅝
8	8¼	100	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
15⅜	15⅝	3,100	Erie	15⅜	16	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
28	28¼	2,300	Erie 1st pf	28	28⅜	28	28	+ ¼
20¼	20½	500	Erie 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Federal Min. & Sm.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
29¼	32	200	Fed. M. & S. pf	30	30	30	30	—2¼
34⅞	35¼	300	Gas. Will. & Wig	35	35	35	35	...
137⅜	138½	600	General Electric	139¼	140	138½	138½	— ⅝
122⅜	123⅜	2,600	General Motors	124⅜	124⅝	123	123¼	— ⅛
77½	78	700	Granby Consol	76	77	76	77	+1
90	90⅝	900	Great Northern pf	91	91	90½	90½	—1
28⅞	28⅞	300	G. N. Cts. for O. P.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
40⅜	40⅝	600	Greene Can. Cop.	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
40	41	200	Hartman Corp.	40	40	40	40	...
39½	41	400	Haskell & B. xd	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1
93⅞	95	200	Illinois Central	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	— ⅛
44½	45	300	Inspiration Copper	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Interboro Con.	8½	8¾	8½	8½	...
42¼	42⅞	100	Interboro Con. pf	42¼	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
12¼	12½	100	Intern. Agric.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,400	Intern. Mer. Mar.	28	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅝
98	98¼	8,500	Intern. Mer. M. pf.	98	98¼	98	98	+ ¼
20	20⅛	1,500	Intern. Nickel	20	20	20	20	...
96	98⅜	100	Intern. Nickel pf	98	98	98	98	+2
33	33¼	200	International Paper	33	33¼	32¾	32¾	...
62	62½	100	In. Paper pf., St.	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ½
16¾	16⅞	100	Kansas City So.	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	31⅞	300	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
94	94	10	K. Co. El. L. & P.	94	94	94	94	...
80	80⅜	400	Lackawanna Steel	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	+ ⅜
66	67	3,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10	10¾	200	Lehigh Valley xd	61½	61½	61	61	...
97	97	2,200	Manhat. Elev. x d	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	+1⅛
93½	94¼	100	Mex. Petroleum x d	94	95	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅛
91	91	100	Mex. Petrol. pf. x d	91	91	91	91	...
30¼	30¾	300	Miami Copper	30½	30¾	30¼	30½	...
45	45⅛	400	Midvale Steel	45	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	700	Minn. & St. L. new	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
24	24	200	Missouri Pacific	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	200	Missouri Pacific pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
67	67	100	Montana Power	67	67	67	67	...
15⅛	15⅛	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ¼
49½	49½	200	Nat. Enam. & St.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
55⅞	55⅞	200	Nat. Lead	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
126	126	100	N. Y. Air Brake	126	126	126	126	—3
73	73	600	N. Y. Central	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅝	— ⅛
47	47	400	N. Y. Dock pf	47	47	47	47	+1
39½	39⅝	3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
21	21	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
106	106	1,100	Norfolk & Western	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
86¾	86⅞	400	Northern Pacific	86¾	86⅞	86	86	— ½
39	39½	500	Ohio Cities Gas	39	39½	38¾	39	— ⅛
7¾	7¾	1,800	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
28¾	28⅞	200	Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	100	Penn. R. R.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
42	42	300	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
24	24	100	Philadelphia Co.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
40⅝	40⅝	100	Pierce-Arrow	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	...
55⅞	55⅞	700	Pittsburgh Coal	55⅞	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅝
29⅜	29⅜	2,400	Pitts. & West Va.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
68⅜	68⅜	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
62¼	62¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
113½	113½	100	Pullman Co.	113½	113½	113¼	113½	+ ½
54¼	54½	100	Ry. Steel Sp. x d	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	...
23¾	23½	200	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
83¾	84⅜	30,500	Reading	83¾	84⅜	82⅜	83	— ⅜
80	80¼	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	80	80¼	79½	79½	...
77	77	100	Royal Dutch r	77	77	77	77	—1⅝
12	12	300	St. Louis-San Fran.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
37	37	200	St. L. Southw. pf	37	37	37	37	...
85	85	300	Seaboard Air Line	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
18¼	18½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
145¾	148	148	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	145¾	148⅝	148	148	...
17	17	100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17	17	...
33⅝	33⅝	3,400	Sinclair Oil Refin.	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	— ½
87	87	300	Southern Pacific	87	87	86¼	86½	— ⅝
24⅝	24⅝	300	Southern Railway	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— 1
61½	61½	500	Southern Ry. pf	61½	61½	61½	61¾	+ ⅛
46¼	47¾	4,500	Studebaker Co.	46¼	47¾	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	200	Tenn. C. & C.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
51¼	52⅜	4,300	Tobacco Products	51¼	52⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
8½	9	100	Underwood Typ. tr	8½	9	8¾	9	+1½
122⅜	122¾	2,200	Union Pacific	122⅜	122¾	122	122	— ¾
86⅜	87¼	2,400	United Cigar Stores	86⅜	87¼	86⅜	86⅜	...
14	14	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
12¼	12¾	3,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	12¼	12¾	12¼	122	+1½
54⅜	54⅝	300	U. S. Rubber	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	44¾	2,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44¾	44¾	44	44	—1
91½	92	26,000	U. S. Steel pf	91½	92	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
110	110	300	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
79¼	79⅞	2,100	Utah Copper	79¼	79⅞	79	79¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	13¼	200	Utah Securities	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27	27	10	Vulcan Detin. pf	27	27	27	27	...
8⅜	8⅝	300	Wabash	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,200	Wabash pf.	43	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
23¼	23½	400	Wabash pf. B	23¼	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅜	200	Western Maryland	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
54	54	100	Western Pacific pf	54	54	54	54	...
92¾	92¾	400	Western Union Tel	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	— ½
41¾	41¾	900	Westingh. E. & M	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
18¾	18⅞	1,500	Willys-Overland	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
81⅞	82	100	Willys-Overland pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
37½	38½	400	Wisconsin Central	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.20
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.50
City of Que..5	Aug., 1919	93	94⅛	8.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	94⅞	95⅛	8.50
Fr'ch Gov.con.5½	Apr., 1919	96⅛	96⅜	8.50
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919	97	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb., 1923	100	101	5.73
Russian Govt.6½	June, 1919	41	43	..
Russian Govt.5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	..
Do rubles..5½	Feb. 14,'26	89	92	..
Prov. of Que..5	Apr., 1920	94	95	6.60
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Sep., 1918	98⅜	99¼	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Sep., 1919	95¼	96	7.80
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	92	98	7.50
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅛	7.20
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P...6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99⅜	99¾	5.50
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98⅝	6.20
Beth. St. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97⅜	97⅝	7.25
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	95	95⅜	..
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	92	92⅜	6.50
C. & W. Ird..6	Sep., 1918	98¼	98⅝	7.75
Can. North...6	Sep. 2,'18	99⅜	99½	7.50
Can. Pac. ..6	Mar. 2,'24	97⅜	98⅜	6.25
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	97¾	98	7.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1921	96¼	96¾	7.20
Del. & Had..5	Aug., 1920	97½	98¼	6.60

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Erie R. R...5	Apr., 1919	98	98⅛	..
Fed. Sug. R..6	Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.6	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	99⅝	100⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1919	98¼	98¾	6.65
Gt. A. & P...7	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	98	99½	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97	6.25
Hocking Val..6	Nov., 1918	99	99⅜	6.85
Kan. Ry..5½	July, 1919	97¾	98⅛

PLAN READJUSTMENT OF AETNA COMPANY

J. & W. Seligman & Co. Propose New Organization and Issue of Securities.

VOTING TRUST FOR 5 YEARS

Bankers Say Adoption of Project Will Avoid Losses Likely to be Suffered in Further Suits.

A plan for readjusting the finances of the Aetna Explosives Company was made public yesterday by the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., providing for the organization of a new corporation and the issue of its securities in exchange for the present stocks and bonds. The proposal is to be discussed at the annual meeting next Tuesday, and as a group of stockholders represented by Stanchfield & Levy has already announced objections, a contest is looked for. The banking firm has sent out a request for proxies to be voted for representatives of the several classes of securities as Directors. There are four factions seeking proxies, which are divided into two camps in relation to the plan.

Under the plan the new company will issue ten-year 6 per cent. bonds in exchange for the $2,250,000 Aetna Explosive bonds now outstanding. Stock is to be exchanged share for share, while holders of preferred will receive 10½ per cent. back dividends in preferred. The owners of the present preferred shares will be asked to waive their rights for payments into the sinking fund, amounting to approximately $440,000, on which the company has defaulted.

Fifty per cent. of surplus earnings of the new company is to be devoted to the retirement of the bonds, and after the bonds are retired the same application of earnings is to be made to the preferred stock. This is the part of the proposal to which certain common stock owners have objected strongly.

"In the preparation of the plan," says the letter by the banking firm as readjustment manager, "it is necessary to take into account the transitory nature of the company's war profits and war business and consequently to make provision for the retirement of the bonds and the preferred stock from war profits. After the provisions of the fund for the retirement of the bonds and the preferred stock have been fulfilled, any remainder of the war profits and of the proceeds of war inventory and war plants will be available, together with the commercial plants, for the continuation of the business of the company and entirely for the benefit of the common stock."

The common stock is to be put in a voting trust for five years, the trustees including representatives of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and the receivers, Benjamin B. Odell and ex-Judge George C. Holt, if they consent to act. No payment may be made to the bond retirement fund which will reduce the company's cash for working capital below $1,000,000. In respect to voting power, the preferred stock will have one vote a share, the same as the common, in place of the nine votes a share now enjoyed by the preferred because of arrears in dividends.

Bankers Would Limit Charges.

In describing the plan the bankers yesterday said in their letter that its adoption would avoid losses likely to be suffered by the company from a continuation of litigation. The Guaranty Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders, has declared the principal of the bonds due and has begun an action against the company. J. & W. Seligman, as readjustment managers, recommend that their compensation be fixed by the Presidents of the Chase National Bank and the Bankers Trust Company, not to exceed 50 cents for each share of common stock in the new corporation and 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds and the preferred stock. The maximum would amount to about $400,000.

The readjustment plan is subscribed to by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, headed by F. N. B. Close of the Bankers Trust Company, and by a similar committee made up of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre interests. The Stockholders' Protective Committee, of which Henry Auchu is Chairman, also support the plan, as well as several banking firms, including Dominick & Dominick, who aided in marketing the preferred stock. Other subscribers are large stock owners, including Addison G. Fay, Josiah Howard, and A. W. Bullard.

Louis A. Lehmaier of 295 Lafayette Street issued a statement yesterday in behalf of himself and a number of associates who own stock, saying that the receivership should be permitted to work out the company's affairs without the medium of a readjustment program.

May Pay 50 Per Cent of Claims.

The receivers of the Aetna Explosives Company received authority from Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday to pay 50 per cent. of allowed claims, totaling $1,316,842.60. The money is to be paid as a dividend and is not to be considered as a waiver of the right of the receivers to contest any part of the claims that have not been allowed in full.

In the petition filed with the court seeking authority to pay the dividend the receivers said that the total amount of claims was $16,709,405. Claims amounting to $7,984,829 have been settled in full for a total outlay of $962,927.91. In the claims remaining there are a number of duplications. In the claim filed by the trustee of the mortgage appears bonds which are not outstanding, but are in the treasury of the company. It is estimated that the total amount of claims which may possibly be allowed amount to $5,696,024.47.

The receivers said that at the close of business on Feb. 20 last they had a cash balance of $2,308,063.69. The 50 per cent. dividend will be paid out of this balance.

CHANGE IN WHARTON STEEL

J. L. Replogle Retires as Chairman—W. H. Brevoort Made President.

J. Leonard Replogle resigned yesterday as Chairman and Director of the Wharton Steel Company because of his duties at Washington as chief adviser to the Government purchasing agents of steel and iron products. In taking this step, Mr. Replogle follows the example of Robert S. Lovett and other railroad men who have severed their official connections with railroad directorates and executive offices during the period of the war.

It was learned after the Directors' meeting that John E. Parry had retired as President, as of March 1, and had been succeeded by W. H. Brevoort, a Western pig iron manufacturer. Charles E. Ellis, an associate of Mr. Replogle in affairs of the American Vanadium Company, was elected a Director to succeed the latter. J. H. Hillman, Jr., of Pittsburgh, was elected a Director.

Control of the company was bought by Mr. Replogle and several friends from the Wharton estate in Philadelphia in 1916. The concern is a large producer of pig iron.

Hale & Kilburn Earnings.

The Hale & Kilburn Corporation reports net sales amounting to $4,235,582 in 1917, an increase of $1,104,772 over the preceding year. The balance for dividends was $262,158, compared with $28,045 in 1916. Joseph A. Bower, President, urged stockholders, in the annual report yesterday, to exchange their stock in the old Hale & Kilburn Company, if they had not already done so, for shares in the new corporation. Unfilled orders at the end of the year amounted to $2,121,081, a substantial part being Government contracts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,870,000, were chartered today. They include:

Brazos River Oil Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; J. J. O'Brien, H. K. Jones, H. B. Holmes, 66 Broadway.

Abraham L. Frank's Department Store, Hempstead, $10,000; N. Rosenblum, T. A. and A. L. Frank, Hempstead.

Albert Houdlett & Sons, Brooklyn, musical instruments, $24,000; W. and E. and A. Houdlett, Jr., 17 Troutman St., Brooklyn.

New York Lignolithic Corp., Manhattan, stone, brick, cement, and building material, $100,000; G. J. Percent, W. S. Girling, F. B. Pritchard, 2,207 Newark Av., Brooklyn.

Sphere Trading Corp., Manhattan, dry goods, hardware, and jewelry, $10,000; H. S. David, I. Eisler, I. Eisler, G. De Walteff, Jr., 116 Nassau St.

Giovanni Savarez, Manhattan, export and import business, $5,000; A. Canterina, F. and G. Savarez, 825 Washington St.

Public Service Linen Supply Co., Manhattan, $50,000; D. Taylor, L. Gordon, N. Abraham, 417 East 8th St.

M. & F. Poultry Corp., Manhattan, $9,000; P. Fruchtbaum, F. Motuffsky, R. Marsh, 217 West 111th St.

Sumatra Sales Corp., Manhattan, tobacco, $1,000,000; R. Beck, M. A. V. Clark, C. Bernhart, 701 West 179th St.

Tovim and Meyers Co., Manhattan, general merchandise, $25,000; S. Meyers, J. Slaner, H. A. Tovim, 555 West 173d St.

Mitchell Harris & Co., Manhattan, textiles and cotton goods, $100,000; R. J. Cronan, M. C. Ansorge, M. Harris, 587 Riverside Drive.

John Franklin Music Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. J. Lawson, J. W. Standish, J. F. Sheridan, 1,531 Broadway.

Monten Brass Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; A. J. and B. B. Menten, R. Weller, 1,547 Broadway.

Continental Transfer Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. T. and J. R. McCafferty, J. S. Regan, 654 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Ronzoni Macaroni Co., Queens, $50,000; K. and M. and C. Ronzoni, Flushing.

Dynamo and Motor Exchange, Buffalo, $10,000; F. J. Martin, J. H. Farrell, A. J. Bissonette, Buffalo.

Goldberger Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, sporting goods, toys, and novelties, $10,000; D. Levy, A. and V. M. Goldberger, 36 East 23d St.

Bushwick Building Cont. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; N. Wolkowitz, M. and J. Cantor, 140 Nassau St.

Norwegian-American Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; T. Barth, L. E. Johnson, T. L. Thompson, 27 William St.

The Chromograph Corp., Manhattan, films and projecting machines, $20,000; C. M. Schuler, R. Lynch, G. Norris, 115 Broadway.

Meridan Producing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. A. Hards, L. D. Wilck, E. D. Dunn, 1,476 Broadway.

Francis & Byerley, Manhattan, furs and wraps, $10,000; F. Libert, V. B. La Vergne, and L. Byerley, 2,102 Broadway.

Elkin & Lucha, Manhattan, commission merchants, $5,000; M. Lucha, M. M., and C. Elkin, 42 Broadway.

Ohio Electric Co., Manhattan, $100,000; W. J. Nelson, D. E. Masten, J. Milburn, Jr., 1,463 Broadway.

William Rein, Buffalo, realty, $15,000; J. Kreutzer, W. and A. Rein, Buffalo.

Marshall Farms Corp., Kingston, $5,000; E. Moore, G. Goldson, S. Friedman, 1,307 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

Brocton Fruit Beverage Co., Brocton, $10,000; M. E. Grace, C. W. and C. I. Green, Brocton.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Frontier Trading Corp., Oswegatchie, $200,000 to $300,000.

Power Efficiency Corp., Buffalo, $190,000 to $250,000.

Perlberg & Cooper, Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000.

The Bignall Co., Medina, $30,000 to $75,000.

Lawrence Neebe, Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Sherburne Knitting Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

E. Holsman & Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $24,000.

Emery-Beers Co., Manhattan, stated capital from $515,000 to $715,000, and number of shares from 8,000 to 10,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Steward Sanders & Co., Del., Shipbuilding, $96,000; representative, E. F. Weill, 42 Broadway.

Commercial Land Improvement Co., Del., $100,000; representative, H. A. Schatzkin, 18 Park Row.

Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., Mass., $1,865,000; representative, E. C. Beard, 106 Duane St.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

The Beacon Falls Electric Co., Conn.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. to Beacon Falls Elec. Co.

Carter & Bucholz Co., Syracuse, to Syracuse Sander Mfg. Co.

Precision Die Casting Co., Syracuse, to Precision Castings Co.

Netherland Farms Dairy Co., Syracuse, to Netherland Dairy, Inc.

MERGER.

The Van Wagner Die Casting Corp., Syracuse, with Precision Castings Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of New York, Manhattan.

Brooks Jewelry Co., Bronx.

Freedman & Spiegel, Manhattan.

Alamo Hueco Ranch & Cattle Co., Elmira.

Frontier Improvement Co., Buffalo.

Senior & Stout, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 15.—Charters filed:

Seaside Amusement Co., Atlantic City, $50,000; Joseph C. Grannan, Charles Kerler, Mansour Samaha, Samuel Gordon, Atlantic City.

Penns Grove Athletic Assn., $10,000; John K. Duffy, J. Albert Fisher, Charles Newton, Penns Grove.

A. W. Mahew Co., insurance brokers, Newark, $100,000; Arthur W. Mahew, Gustave Hansing, George W. W. Porter, New York.

Diamond Black Dyeing Co., Passaic; $10,000; Isaac H. Lefkowitz, Frank McFadden, Alexander Black, Brooklyn; Peter Bippus, Astoria, New York.

Northwestern Wheat Corp., East Orange, $125,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, L. Matthews, East Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 15.—Charters filed:

Home Petroleum Co., $5,000,000; James A. Jones, John R. Williams, J. M. Robberson, all of Oklahoma City.

The Foundation Co., Carpenter Watkins, building of shipyards, docks, piers, &c., $750,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

American-Mediterranean Steamship Co., $650,000; Peter McDonnell, Alexander J. McDonnell, both of New York; Dominic A. Trude, Brooklyn; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Rus Motors Corp., $350,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Alsop Tripple Interior Corp., to make motors, engines, &c., $250,000; Benjamin Fisher, Samuel Alsop, M. Negra, all of New York.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

	1917.	1916.
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—		
Jan. gross.....	$273,307	$301,174
Deficit	28,346	*57,447
Def. aft. chg..	129,310	142,097
MINERAL RANGE—		
Jan. gross.....	97,932	101,513
Deficit	1,610	*5,731
Def. aft. chg..	13,200	7,963

*Net. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO. and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn....	$3,185,327	$2,081,154	$1,919,878
Oper. exp....	723,049	560,496	565,711
Deprec'n, &c..	675,877	381,778	464,287
Taxes & con..	217,806	....	....
Interest	102,219	110,480	115,444
*Sub. co. earn.	35,887	23,225	15,291
Spl. reserve...	153,989	184,225	222,007
Balance	1,278,498	811,950	567,158
Pfd. divs.....	493,721	405,721	586,294
Surplus	784,775	318,229	†49,156

*Proportion of earnings applicable to stocks of subsidiary companies in hands of public. †Deficit.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

Earnings	5,637,925	2,996,607	2,284,594
*Deduct	2,129,459	1,145,486	870,755
Gen. res. acct.	....	....	250,000
War taxes....	1,103,098	70,891	....
Balance	2,403,387	2,780,120	1,355,009
Other income..	279,473	....	....
Net earn.....	2,682,862	2,780,120	1,355,009
Deprec'n res..	180,000	150,000	150,000
Balance	2,502,862	2,630,120	1,205,009
Dividends	1,526,539	1,314,795	1,180,599
Surplus	976,323	1,315,325	24,410
Prev. surp....	520,056	454,730	880,320
Total surp....	1,498,059	‡770,055	954,730
†Written off..	749,999	1,250,000	500,000
P. & L. surp..	748,060	520,055	454,730

*In 1917 consists of $429,439 repairs, renewals, and depreciations, and $1,700,000 reserve against inventories. †Patents, rights, trademarks, &c., written off.

FEDERAL SMELTING & SMELTING for the quarter ended Jan. 31—

	*Loss.'18.	Prof.'17.
November	$10,131	$170,627
December	98,382	119,863
January	59,035	97,161
Net loss.....	167,768	378,652
Estimated depreciation.....	25,757	62,487
Total loss, (estimated)....	193,525	316,165

*Estimated.

Operations for the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1917, resulted in a net profit of $359,929, after deducting $71,689 estimated depreciation.

LA BELLE IRON WORKS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total earn....	$14,198,404	$6,434,318	$1,281,402
Net earning..	*12,781,560	5,758,753	927,874
Charges	†6,394,632	1,270,151	....
Net profit....	‡6,386,928	4,488,602	927,874
Dividends	1,983,080	1,388,156	396,616
Sur. for yr...	4,403,848	3,100,445	531,258
P & L sur....	9,520,611	5,656,763	3,056,318

*Net earnings after provision for exhaustion of minerals, general depreciation, interest on bonds, &c.

†In 1917, charges consist of $1,200,000 provision for inventory reserve, adjustments, &c., $5,189,302 provision for income and excess profits taxes, and $5,330 discount and premium on bonds.

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings..	$301,865	100,412	*98,907
Depreciation ..	142,458	100,000	100,000
Surplus	159,407	412	*198,907
Prev. surplus..	852,639	922,256	1,121,164
Total surp....	1,012,046	922,668	922,257
Res. for bad acc., &c.....	70,000	70,029	....
P. & L. surp..	942,046	852,639	922,257

*Deficit.

†Includes $42,450 profit on sale of property.

PORTO RICAN-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. for year ended

	Dec. 31.'17.	June 30.'16.	June 30.'15.
Net earnings..	450,851	506,253	456,126
Other inc.....	601,480	277,953	245,244
Total inc.....	511,331	814,190	701,382
Int. & taxes...	....	7,211	78,143
Balance	511,331	806,979	623,240
Dividends	*581,240	528,455	431,598
Deficit	69,909	†278,529	191,242
Previous surp..	1,673,055	1,498,738	1,307,496
P. & L. surp.	1,603,146	1,777,267	1,498,738

*Of this sum, $290,620 was in scrip. †Surplus. ‡As of Dec. 31, 1916.

YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Tot. net earn..	2,867,516	3,386,426	2,126,269
Depreciation ..	323,669	602,579	162,501
Fed'l taxes....	553,850	....	....
Interest	....	....	29,980
Net profits....	1,989,991	2,723,847	1,933,788
Dividends	989,614	1,516,330	550,703
Surplus	1,000,377	1,210,508	1,374,085
P. & L. surp.	3,259,500	7,258,132	6,048,825

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Private advices on the outlook for the new Winter wheat crop continue very promising. Practically all authorities are unanimous in their opinion that the crop has passed through the Winter with less than the usual amount of Winter killing, while recent rains in portions of the Southwestern belt have been highly beneficial to the crop in that locality. With the price fixed by the Government, crop advices have no bearing on values, but they serve to create a more optimistic feeling in connection with prospects for future supplies and have apparently exerted a more or less bearish influence on other grains. The movement of wheat at primary points continues light, and the absence of offers of flour to the domestic trade is another factor which the Food Administration is requiring a large percentage of the American output for export.

RYE.—The market is steady. No. 2 Western, $2.71, cost and freight, New York, to arrive.

CORN.

After weeks of dullness, with very narrow price changes, the corn market has developed renewed life and prices for the May position in Chicago yesterday moved within a range of a cent a bushel. The cash demand has fallen off considerably, and during the last week cash prices in the West have, in some cases, declined 30 to 40 cents per bushel. Efforts are being made in Chicago to bring about a broader trade and it was announced on Friday that plans have been drawn up which will be submitted to the Food Administration. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.81½; No. 4 yellow, $1.77½; No. 3 white, $2.01½, cost and freight, New York. Argentine corn, $2.50 asked, free on board at Plata.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	1.27⅞	....
May	1.26⅜	1.25⅝	1.25⅞	1.26¼	1.09

OATS.

The oats market was under increased pressure, and prices were weak, closing with net losses of ½ to 1¼c. Trading was distinctly more active, with bears more courageous than for some time. The trade was giving more consideration to the probability of increased stocks and the possibility of delivery on contract. The local cash market was nominally easy: natural quoted at $1.06½@1.07, clipped white $1.07@1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	90⅝	88¼	89¼	89⅞	....
May	87⅞	86	86¼	87⅜	58⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier owing to a decline of 5 points in the hog market and in sympathy with the decline in grain. The volume of business, however, was comparatively light and price changes were not important. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000, estimated for Saturday 27,000; Kansas City received 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year
May	25.97	25.90	25.92	26.00	19.02
July	26.15	26.07	26.12	26.20	19.00
Ribs—					
May	24.82	24.75	24.77	24.87	17.45
July	25.22	25.15	25.17	25.25	17.52
Pork—					
May	48.32	48.15	48.25	48.42	32.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again quiet and featureless. In absence of business, prices were entirely nominal and closing bids were irregular, ranging from 25 points lower to 25 points higher. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.00	20.25
March	20.00	20.25
April	20.00	20.00
May	20.25	20.00
June	20.25	20.00
July	20.25	20.00

COFFEE.

The coffee trade as a whole is still in the state of uncertainty over the proper interpretation of the rules governing transactions in green coffee, and the market for futures yesterday was very quiet in consequence. First prices were unchanged, and the market closed unchanged to 4 points higher on a moderate demand which seemed to come from trade sources. The cable service from Brazil has been very unsatisfactory of late, and the Exchange cable which should have been received Thursday was received and posted yesterday. The Rio spot market was unchanged and Santos showed a decline of 100 reis. Santos futures were dull and lower. Receipts at the two principal ports were 31,000 bags, against 19,000 bags a year ago.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.40@8.45	8.48
April	..	..	8.46@8.50	8.42
May	..	..	8.51@8.55	8.49
June	..	..	8.54@8.56	8.53
July	8.58	8.57	8.56@8.58	8.51
August	..	..	8.59@8.61	8.58
September	8.62	8.62	8.62@8.65	8.60
October	..	..	8.64@8.67	8.63
November	..	..	8.65@8.68	8.65
December	8.67	8.67	8.67@8.70	8.67
January	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.70
February	..	..	8.73@8.75	8.73

SUGAR.

Refined sugar was unchanged at 6c fixed price of 7.43c, less 2 per cents. for cash, with local refiners making limited distribution from day to day to those most urgently in need of supplies. The irregular delivery of raw supplies at the refineries has interfered with capacity working, but it is believed that some of the Dutch steamers to be taken over by the United States Government will be placed in the Cuban and West Indies trade as sugar carriers, which would greatly relieve the situation here and keep refiners working full time.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,702 pkgs. Under continued strong pressure to sell, prices are again lower, and the market is very much unsettled. The decline extends to all grades. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 44½@45¼c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44½c; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 43@43¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41½@42¾c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43¼@44c; seconds, 42@43c; creamery, held, as to quality, 41@44c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 42½@43½c; common to fair, 38@42c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 37@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 29@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,515 cases. Liberal supplies are due, but the actual arrivals are moderate, a great deal of stock being very slow in coming forward. The market is stronger, with a good demand for the moderate offerings and some further improvement in prices. Nearby white eggs are in pretty good supply, and trade is only moderate, with outside quotations rather more extreme. A good deal of the stock coming in is finding no customers above 45@46c, only very fancy lots bringing more. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 40@41c; regular packed extra firsts, 39½@40c; regular packed firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 37½@38c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35½@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 45½@47c; ordinary to prime, 44@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@46c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 45c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@40c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Rise on Bullish Interpretation of Census Report—Net Gain 12 to 14 Points.

Cotton prices rose again on the local market yesterday, largely as a result, it seemed, of a bullish interpretation of the Census Bureau report on supply and distribution, which, while it indicated a consumption for February considerably below normal, yet exceeded the gloomy expectations resulting from the fuel crisis, and also indicated a somewhat larger export movement than day-to-day information had led the trade to expect. The near months came very close to season records, particularly March, and the entire list closed steady at a net advance of from 12 to 43 points.

The opening was rather irregular, with March particularly easy on a combination of long liquidation and some renewed short selling. This month opened 19 points off, and several other months were below Thursday's close. There were plenty of bidders, however, and prices soon began to move forward, accompanied by reports that spinners were calling cotton. There was, indeed, considerable trade buying in both March and May, apparently covering hedges in the former month to a large extent. The close was a little off from the best prices of the day, but the near positions held up to the end, new crop months weakening under speculative realizing.

Analysis by the trade of domestic mill consumption in January and February, as shown by the census report, convinced most observers that the mill output per actual working day in those months continued high enough to forecast very high consumption figures later on, sufficient to counterbalance, to a very large extent at least, any falling off in exports. Exports yesterday were 11,617 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
March	32.01	32.63	32.01	32.63@32.65	32.20
April	..	..	..	32.04 Bid	31.77
May	31.65	31.85	31.62	31.84@31.85	31.67
June	..	..	..	31.53 Bid	31.41
July	31.20	31.39	31.19	31.39@31.35	31.21
August	31.19	31.19	31.19	31.33 Bid	31.01
Sept.	..	..	..	30.83 Bid	30.50
Oct.	30.20	30.35	30.17	30.33@30.35	30.20
Dec.	29.97	30.15	29.97	30.13@30.15	30.00
Jan.	..	..	..	29.98@30.00	29.84

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 45 points higher at 33.65c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.75c; New Orleans, 32.50c; Savannah, 32¼c; Augusta, 33.25c; Memphis, 32.50c; Houston, 32.05c, and Little Rock, 32.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts ..	15,900	36,627	17,866
Exports	11,617	12,162	12,312
Exports season.	2,962,266	2,831,725	4,189,121
N. Y. stocks...	133,160	135,421	146,310
Port stocks ...	1,523,429	1,502,437	1,249,878
Interior receipts	17,000	14,584	9,774
Int'r shipments	16,000	4,471	14,080
N. Y. arrivals.	7,160	2,904	8,434

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 179,913 bales, against 119,400 last year, and for the season 10,123,906, against 11,160,582 last year; general visible supply, 4,740,355, against 4,904,780 last year; visible supply, American, 3,439,355, against 3,707,780 last year; increase in general visible, 162,128, against a decrease of 20,372 last year; increase in American for the week, 167,128, against a decrease of 64,372 last year; spinners' takings, American, for the week, 161,064, against 183,772 last year, and for the season, 8,214,367, against 9,687,053 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; middling, old contract, 8 points higher, at 22.60d; good middling, new contract, 7 points higher, at 23d. Sales, 4,000; American, 3,000. Imports, 7,000; American, 2,000. Futures opened steady, 4 to 7 points higher; closed quiet, at a net advance of 5 points to a decline of 1 point: March, 24.04d; April, 23.07d; May-23.89d; June, 23.76d; July, 23.63d. Manchester: Yarns strong; cloths in good demand.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The recovery in production, made possible by the improved working conditions of recent weeks, has continued, and shipments are less generally delayed as traffic drawbacks gradually diminish, in these important respects, business is in a more favorable position than at any very high consumption figures later on, sufficient to counterbalance, to a very large extent at least, any falling off in exports. Exports yesterday were 11,617 bales.

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July	31.20	31.39	31.19	31.39@31.35	31.21
August	31.19	31.19	31.19	31.33 Bid	31.01
Sept.	..	..	..	30.83 Bid	30.50
Oct.	30.20	30.35	30.17	30.33@30.35	30.20
Dec.	29.97	30.15	29.97	30.13@30.15	30.00
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METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.37½	7.62½	7.37½	7.62½
Spelter	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.20
Antimony	12.75	13.12½	12.00	13.25
Quicksilver ..	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	32.00	..	32.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry ...	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d
Copper, spot.....	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures.....	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot.....	320	0	0	322	0	0
Tin, futures.....	319	0	0	320	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil....	12	14	Iron Blos..	45	55
B S Gas...	7	9	Iron Cap...	18½	19
Bergie	50	75	Jerome V...	63	73
Black H....	..	1¼	La Rose....	45	55
Bohemia ..	85	95	Majestic ..	31	33
Bost Ely...	85	90	Mex Met...	45	55
Bost & M..	66	68	Mojave T..	5	7
Butte & Su.	21	23	Ray Balt...	90	100
Bost Ariz..	1	2	N. I. & Z..	26	30
Calaveras..	1	2	N Cornelia.	17¼	17⅝
Crown Res.	13	25	Nev Doug..	95	100
Con Aris ..	2	2¼	Nixon Nev.	98	100
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	20	30
Champion..	6	8	Onondaga..	15	25
Chief	2¼	2¼	Pioneer ...	57	60
E & B	2	2¼	Ray Herc...	4¼	4¾
Earl Eagle.	4	6	Rilla

DEPOSIT RATE VOTE COMES UP TUESDAY

Clearing House Committee and Trust Companies Reach an Agreement.

PLANS ARE NOT DISCLOSED

Wall Street Expects Amendment Will Be Made to Apply Only to Out-of-Town Banks.

The Clearing House Committee, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to issue a call for a meeting of the members of the association, to be held Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M., at which time action will be taken on the proposed amendment to the association's by-laws limiting the rates of interest that banks may pay on demand deposits.

The Clearing House Committee, previous to its own meeting, held another conference with representatives of the trust companies, and at its conclusion Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the committee, said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached with the trust company men. Mr. Frew would not disclose the plans that had been formulated, and members of the trust company committee declined to discuss the matter, saying that all announcements had to be made by Mr. Frew.

The call for the meeting of the members of the Clearing House merely states that the purpose of the gathering will be the consideration of the proposed amendment, action on which was deferred at Monday's meeting, when W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed the bankers. The proposed amendment provides that no Clearing House bank or trust company, or any bank which clears through a member, shall pay interest on demand deposits at a rate in excess of 2 per cent. under the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate for ninety-day commercial paper, and that, irrespective of Reserve Bank rates, the interest rate on deposits shall at no time be more than 3 per cent.

It is understood that when this amendment comes up for discussion at Tuesday's meeting a motion will be made to have it amended. Chairman Frew declining to divulge the suggested modifications, authoritative information regarding the program to be followed is not available, but according to gossip among bankers it appears probable that the amendment will be so worded as to make the restrictions apply only to out-of-town bank deposits, the members of the association being left to pay whatever rate they please on deposits of savings banks, corporations, and individuals.

Although the Clearing House has jurisdiction only over its own members and banks which clear through members, it was announced yesterday that the large trust companies which are outside of the association had agreed to follow whatever rule is adopted for the conduct of the member institutions.

Mr. Frew, in refusing to reveal the plans formulated by his committee, said that he did not consider it proper for him to disclose confidential information in advance of its presentation to the members of the association.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98	4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97¾	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¼
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97¾
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
2s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
2s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-terday. Bid.	Yester-terday. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.		Yester-terday. Bid.	Yester-terday. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s May, 1954	77	78½	77
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Mar., 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾	The following are quoted on a			
4½s Nov., 1957	95¾	97¼	96½	percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	96½	97¼	96½	4½s 1924-1951	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s Mar., 1966-30	90	91	90	4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1966	90½	90¾	90½	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s Mar., 1964	90½	90¾	90½	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4½s May, 1962	90¼	90¾	90½	4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90¾	90½	4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s May, 1959	87¼	87¾	86½	4½s 1918	.00	..	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	87¼	87¾	86½	3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4s May, 1957	87¼	87¾	86½	3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	87¼	87¾	86½	3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98¾	..	98½	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
2½s Nov., 1954	77	78½	77				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
55 Cities Service	204	203	203	206
250 Cities Service pf	75	73½	74⅜	74⅞

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17	Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	72	74	Int.-M. Ry., Lt.& P.pf	95	98
Am. Gas & Electric	99	92	Miss. River Power	13	17
Am. Gas & Electric pf	39¼	41	Miss. River Power pf	38	42
Am. Light & Traction	208	211	Northern Ohio Electric	..	28
Am. Light & Trac. pf	96	98	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	..	65
Am. Power & Light	46	50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	14	15
Am. Power & Light pf	75	80	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	50	60
Am. Public Utilities	35	30	Northern States Power	59	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	57	62	North. States Power pf	87	89
Am. W. W. & E	4½	5½	Northern Tex. Electric	55	60
Am. W. W. & E.1st pf	58	61	Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	74
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	30	32	Pacific Gas & Electric	36	36¾
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf	85	90	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	82	83
Colorado Power	27	28	Puget S. T., L. & P	10	14
Colorado Power pf	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	38	..
Columbus Electric pf	71	77	Ry. & L. Secur. pf	80	85
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	24½	26	Republic Ry. & Light	22½	24
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf	45½	51	Rep. Ry. & Light pf	59	61
Conn. Power pf	80	85	Southern Cal. Edison	89	90
Consumers Power pf	87	90	Southern Cal. Edison pf	89	103
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	83	Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	8
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	24	26
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	73	78	Tampa Electric	100	..
El Paso Electric	92	95	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	3	3
El Paso Electric pf	86	91	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	9	10
Electric B. & S. pf	94	98	Texas Power & L. pf	86	91
Electric Properties	57	..	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	84	89
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89	United Light & Rys	29	30
Federal Light & Trac.	5	6	United Light & Rys pf	63	64
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	27	33	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
Galveston-Hous. Elec	10	21	Western Power	12	14
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	58	64	Western Power pf	49	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275	Yadkin Riv. Power pf	98	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	90½	..	Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s	69½	71
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	22	76
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	93½	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	77	81	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	87
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	82	87	Ohio Edison 5s, '30	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	77	82
Ft. Worth Pow. col. 5s	87	88	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	85	95
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	76	80	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	50	95
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	Utah Securities 6s	83	86
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97½	100	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99			

OUT-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100 Atlantic Fet.	3	3	3	85 M.& M.Tran.	87½	87	87
25 Arun. S.& G.	35	35	35	160 Penn. W. P.	65	64¾	64¾
100 Ala. Co	78	76	78	12 South'nHotel	30	30	30
50 Do 2d pf.	68	68	68	508 United Ry.	22	22	22
850 Con. Coal	103½	103	103½	350 Wayland	33¾	33¾	33¾
82 Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	30 W. B. & A.	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Md. Casualty	76½	76½	76½				

Bonds.

$3,000 Con. C.ref.5s	84½	84½	84½
5,000 Con. Coal 6s	101½	101½	101½
1,000 Canton Co.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. Zinc	15	15	15	50 North Butte	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾	22 Old Domin	41	40	41
50 Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	15 Quincy	72	72	72
100 Bingham	10	10	10	20 Seneca	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
125 Cal. & Ariz.	70	69½	69½	506 Shannon	4⅞	4½	4⅝
50 Copper Range	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	50 Shattuck	16½	16½	16½
1,000 Daly-West	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	100 South Utah.	15c.	15c.	15c.
500 Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	6¼	70 St. Mary's	53¾	53¾	53¾
25 East Butte	9½	9½	9½	30 Sup. & Bos.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 Hancock	9	9	9	53 Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
125 Island Creek	61⅛	61	61⅛	634 U. S. Smelt.	45	44	45
50 Isle Royale	21	21	21	95 Do pf	45½	45	45
100 Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	10 Utah Apex	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Mohawk	63	63	63	10 Utah Copper	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 NewArcadian	2	2	2	100 Utah Metal	2¼	2¼	2¼
205 Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	20 Wolverine	30	29½	30

Railroads.

10 Bost. & Alb.	125¼	125¼	125¼
7 Boston Elev.	44	44	44
5 Bos. & Low.	87	87	87
170 Bost. & Me.	22½	22¼	22¼
5 B. & W. pf.	50	50	50

Miscellaneous.

50 Am. Ag. Ch.	87	86	87
30 Am. Tm. Sec.	2	2	2
1,506 *Am. T. & T.	101½	99½	99⅝
57 Am. Wool. pf.	95¼	94¾	95
40 A.,G.& W.I.	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
250 Booth Fish.	24¼	24	24⅛
855 Cu. Por. Cem.	15¾	15	15
60 East. S. S.	13	13	13
75 Do pf.	58	58	58
3 Gen. Elec.	139	139	139
25 Mass. Gas.	80	80	80
3 Merg'thaler.	114¾	114¾	114¾
100 Mer. Tel. pf.	2	2	2
96 N. E. Tel.	92	91	91¾
10 Swift	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
1 Torrington	49½	49½	49½
60 United Fruit.	127¼	127	127
25 United Shoe.	47¾	45¾	45¾
400 U. S. Steel	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
7 Do pf.	109⅜	109	109⅜
50 Ventura Oil	7	7	7
65 Western Un.	93½	92⅞	92⅞

Bonds.

$4,000 Mis. Riv. P. 5s	71	71	71
1,000 Swift 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
6,500 Liberty 3½s	97.36	97.04	97.04
$5,000 Lib. cv. 4s	.96.10	96.06	96.06
50 Do 2d 4s	.96.20	95.90	96.00

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Booth Fish	24¼	24¼	24¼	10 M. Ward pf			
120 C. C. & C.	97	97	97	receipts	104	104	104
620 Chi. Pneu. T.	58½	55½	58½	50 Pub. Service	76½	76½	76½
25 Cudahy	113½	113½	113½	20 S. Warner	56½	56½	56½
55 Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	110 Swift & Co.	128	128	128
45 Dia. Match	111	110	110	430 Un. Car. & C	51¾	51½	51½
85 Illinois Brick	52	52	52	42 Wilson pf	99	99½	99
150 Lindsay L	21	21	21				

Bonds.

$2,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	94	94	94
2,000 Swift 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Gas	81¾	81¾	81¾	181 Phila. Elec.	25½	25½	25½
20 Baldwin	79	78⅝	78⅝	20 Phil.R.T.t.c.	26¾	26¼	26¼
30 *Cambria Iron	43	43	43	75 Reading	84	82¾	82¾
50 Elec. Storage	50	49¼	50	350 *Tono.-Belm't	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Erie	16	16	16	35 Tono. Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25 Gen. Asphalt	16¼	16¼	16¼	91 Unit.GasImp.	68½	68¾	68¾
310 L. Sup. Corp.	16	15⅞	16	4 U. Cos., N.J.	193	193	193
11 Lehigh Val.	63¾	62¾	62¾	735 U. S. Steel	92	91¾	91¾
12 Lehigh Nav.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	225 Warw'k I. & S.	8¾	8¼	8¼
122 Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44⅞	15 Wm. Cramp	80¾	80	80¾

Bonds.

$1,000 B'win Loco. 1st 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾
2,000 City 4s, '41	98	98	98
3,000 L. Sup.Inc.6s	50	50	50
1,000 L. Nav.Imp.4s	87	87	87
1,000 L. Val.gen.4s	79	79	79
$6,000 Lib. 4s	.95.90	95.90	95.90
3,000 Penn.con.4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000 Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	93¾	93¼	93¼
7,000 Read. gen.4s	83	83	83

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-terday. Bid.	Yester-terday. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.		Yester-terday. Bid.	Yester-terday. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	56	60	56	Colt's Arms	67	70	67
American Brass	230	234	230	Du Pont	276	290	296
Atlas Powder	168	170	168	Hercules	241	248	245
Do pf	94½	96	94½	Do pf	112	114	112
Babcock & Wilcox	113	115	112	Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	122	120
Bliss	399	429	399	Scovill Mfg	450	480	450
Do pf	..	78	..	Winchester Arms	700	850	700
Can. Found's F	140	160	140				

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Suits, coats, cash. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Heavy velours; any quantity. A. Schwartz & Co., 20 West 33d.

CASHMERE VELOURS Wanted.—S. & H. 8285, all colors; will pay $6.75 net. Phone Greeley 3877.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Manufacturers take notice, we are in the market for jobs in coats and suits, quantity or quality, and cash no object. Call 4262 Farragut, 5th floor 38 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St. Use 30th St. entrance.

COATS Wanted.—Fall, cloth, pile fabric. Jobber, 11th floor, 6 West 18th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Blue denim, any quantity. Phone Farragut 9295.

DENIM Wanted.—Blue, any quantity. Phone Farragut 9295.

GINGHAMS, French Lawns, &c., Wanted—Can use any quantity; also short pieces. Room 907, 31 Union Square West.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids in stock for immediate delivery. Goods can be seen Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

PIQUE Wanted.—Light blue and pink, large quantity, for cash. Spring 2580.

POM-POM Wanted.—Duvet de laine and plushes, for cash. Farragut 2648.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 67091/2, black navy, also Peco, Esquimette plush. Chelsea 6018.

SERGE Wanted.—Pacific K. S. 48-inch, navy; open to buy 40 pieces. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGE Wanted.—Half wool and all cotton. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—7301, Amoskeag, black and navy. Myer Gans Sons & Co., Farr. 3678.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfields 519 and Whitman 9, navy. Telephone 1160 Madison Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, navy, for cash. Madison Square 938.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange navy 6301 for black 6301. Chelsea 1858.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields or botany, navy. Telephone 1160 Madison Square.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for quantity all makes, black and white, also colors. Gramercy 6518.

VELOUR Wanted.—Silvertone velour, at a price. Greeley 2137.

VOILES Wanted.—Lawns, etc., cheap; send swatches at once. Joseph Fickler, 1,033 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy wool jersey. H. W. Ginsburg, Madison Square 2035.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID MATERIAL of all kinds. D-B-L Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

COATS.—1,000 all-shade poplin coats on racks for immediate delivery. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers; from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 W. 27th.

CORDUROYS.—John Boyd's 3200, all colors, at a price. Madison Square 6375.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DELHI CLOTH.—All Spring shades; also wool poplin. Phone Madison Square 8102.

FUR SETS.—Coney collars and cuffs, jobs. Winter, 40 East 19th. Gramercy 5359.

GINGHAM AND LINEN DRESSES from $2.50 to $3.50; snappy styles, on quick delivery. Schner & Kaufman, 19 West 24th.

GINGHAMS, 3 cases, large plaids, for cash; immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 2420.

MACHINES.—Six 3115 Singer machines, with Diehl motors and tables complete. Paul Meyer & Son, 1,785 Lexington Av.

PLUSH.—Salts, Behring seal. Madison Sq. 3149.

POPLINS.—90610 American and 06077, all shades. Phone Mr. Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

POPLINS.—Black, navy, and clay. Madison Square 3149.

SATIN—Washed white, 20 pieces, $1.20 quality, at $1.02½ net. Mad. Sq. 6942.

SERGES.—Botany 809, tan and Copen; Botany 11554, navy. Chelsea 3742.

SKIRTINGS, white, piques, gabardines, plains and fancies, under the market. A. Furst, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 4897.

SUITS.—2,000, and coats, popular price, for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York.

SUITS, $6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Serge and poplin suits, to close out. J. D., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

VELOURS.—American 0360, gray and tan, $2.40 net. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—Juilliard's 2034, all Spring shades. Farragut 9805.

VELOURS.—0360, tan and copen. Madison Square 3149.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5325 Madison Square.

Contracts Offered.

COATS Wanted.—Contractors, call with Fall samples. Eleventh floor, 6 West 18th St.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' muslin underwear. Simon & Danziger, 532 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR wanted on sleeveless jackets. Higrade Skirt Co., 32 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on cotton dresses will look at samples all afternoon. 7 West 31st St., third floor.

Help Wanted.

BOY.—For office work and errands in domestic lace house; good pay, chance for advancement; references. Apply by mail. O 56 Times.

BOY, bright, to run errands and make himself generally useful in office. Universal Trading Co., 220 4th Av., New York.

ERRAND BOY to make himself generally useful, 5th Av. wholesale millinery house. Call, with references, Farrington & Evans, 392 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by leading uniform manufacturers to sell uniforms and equipment in stores located at army camps; experience in the line essential; give full particulars in answer; salary and commission. R 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experience in wholesale dress goods and woolen house; salary or commission. O 30 Times.

SALESMAN for hats, experienced; salary; Browning, King & Co., 16 Cooper Square.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, state experience and salary required; give references. O 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (female,) Spanish-English, for export department of large concern. Address P. O. Box 1158, New York City.

STOCK CLERK.—Take charge of stock, wholesale knit goods; state experience and salary required; give references. O 59 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday .....6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months paper.

Reorders Are Coming In.

Reorders for Spring coats and suits are already beginning to come in from certain sections, according to several large manufacturers in this city. It is said these orders indicate that practical but smart looking suits are generally getting the preference over all others. Light greys, which because of their delicate coloring soil so easily, seem not to be as well taken as navy blue and other more hardy shades. Tailor made effects are preferred to all others, and two-material combinations are among the leaders.

Silverware Sales Keep Up.

Reports from the Maiden Lane district indicate that sales of silverware, especially sterling goods, keep up well in spite of the interruption of the Lenten season. As a result, wholesale business is said to be slightly in excess of last year's, with the same thing true in the case where retail departments are operated. It is expected, however, that the flotation of the third Liberty Loan will put a curb on sales, as was the case with the second loan, and even the most optimistic do not expect to beat 1917 figures this year. At the moment there is an unusually active demand reported for church memorials, and the call for such things as silver vanity cases, vases, &c., is good.

Cotton Waists Sought.

In the reorders which are arriving in liberal quantities, local manufacturers of waists for women say that cotton fabrics of various sorts hold a prominent position. Georgette and crepe de chine are not neglected, however, though in many cases they have dropped behind such materials as fine chiffon voile, handkerchief linen, and organdies. These latter materials are used a great deal with fillet lace in knotted designs. Flesh and bisque are two very popular colors, and white, as usual at this time of year, is a big favorite in all lines.

Big Separate Skirt Sales.

Several of the large separate skirt manufacturers of this city report that they are having one of the best seasons in their history. Sports skirts are said to be particularly well sought this Spring. A number of novelty silk fancies are among the best sellers, and corduroy continues a favorite fabric in many sections. Taffetas, satins, and foulards are well taken in the more formal skirts for street and dress wear. These garments are a little longer and narrower than last year's offerings. Pointed and irregular tunics are selling, but plain effects are also well liked.

Demand for Underskirts.

There are reported to be a good many buyers in town just now looking for women's underskirts, and, according to local manufacturers, they are placing some very liberal orders. Taffetas and messalines seem to be the big favorites in almost every case, and usually a high quality is preferred. They are taken both in changeable colors and plain. There is also a good market for jersey petticoats, considering the time of year. The lighter weights being sought. White silk and white cotton underskirts, once looked upon as staple lines, seem to be almost entirely neglected in many sections.

Spring Raincoats Selling.

Raincoats in changeable silks, mohair, and gabardine are becoming very popular in the Spring trade, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. Bright colors seem to be preferred, presumably to offset the dullness of rainy days. Many of the brilliant colored changeable silk models are trimmed with black or brown satin or velvet, making a very pretty contrast with the rest of the garment. Waterproofed gabardines are popular in navy blue and several tan shades, among them the new olive drab or khaki color. Plaid, striped, and plain mohairs are liked, and in all these garments rather loose but tailored effects are preferred.

Ask Jewelers for Platinum.

Following a conference with L. L. Summers of the War Industries Board, O. G. Fessenden, Chairman of the Jewelers' War Service Committee, has addressed letters to manufacturers of platinum jewelry telling them of the Government's need of those articles for war purposes and asking them what part of the unmanufactured platinum they now have in stock they will turn over to the Government at cost. The letter continues, in part: "The Government wishes to fill its war requirements with as little disturbance to industries as possible. This can be accomplished only through your liberal co-operation, but if a generous response is not forthcoming, it is possible that every ounce of unmanufactured platinum in the hands of manufacturing jewelers will be commandeered." The letter follows the recent order of the War Industries Board requiring all importers, refiners, and dealers in platinum to hold their stocks at the disposal of the Government until further notice. Manufactured platinum is in no way affected by the order.

Must Obey Discount Rules.

Violations on the part of members of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of the discount agreement reached last Summer between the manufacturers and retailers of women's apparel will not be tolerated, according to a statement issued yesterday by the committee recently appointed by the manufacturers' association to prosecute all cases of violations of the rule. In its statement, the committee adds that it will welcome complaints from either manufacturers or retailers who have reason to believe that the letter of the agreement is not being lived up to by a member of the association. Though there is no evidence that the manufacturers have not all kept the agreement, there have been rumors of such violations, and, should any of these prove to be based on fact, it is said the offenders will be summarily dealt with.

Gem Cutters Are Very Busy.

American cutters of precious and semi-precious stones are now experiencing the biggest demand for their product they have ever known. Not only are the domestic jewelry manufacturers calling on them to supply the cut gems that hitherto came very largely from Germany, but an increasing call from Cuba for stones cut in this country is also reported. With the exception of some revival in the demand for the better qualities of Chinese jade, there is not much of interest at the moment, so far as the more expensive things are concerned. The call continues large, however, for semi-precious stones. Aquamarines and other gems of this order, particularly those that make a nice showing under artificial light, are selling best.

Gray Goods Buyers Marking Time.

Gray goods buyers marked time in the local market yesterday. The situation again was one in which sellers were apparently afraid to trade and buyers dared not, something on the order of two small boys trying to "start something." Any business was done in 38½-inch 64-60s at 16¼ cents, but many sellers are now asking 16⅝ for them. April-May lots of 39-inch 68-72s were reported to have sold at 18 cents, with similar business reported on 38½-inch 60-52s at 14¾. While the rising burlap market is again bringing the interest of the bag makers to bear on sheetings suitable for their purposes, business was limited because of the well sold-up condition of most of the mills on these goods. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	21c	38½-inch, 64-60s	16¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	*18¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*16c
39-inch, 68-72s	18c	38½-inch, 60-52s	14¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	14c	38½-inch, 60-48s	14½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	16¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	12¼c

*Asked.

ADMITS $1,500,000 CLAIM.

Can Company Files Answer in Suit Over Russian Contract.

The answer filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by the American Can Company to the suit for $1,500,000, brought in behalf of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company and the Recording and Computing Machines Company admits the justice of the claim. The suit was in connection with a $7,000,000 contract with the Russian Government for fuses and shells.

The defendant says that the contract was made on Aug. 23, 1916, that it is ready and willing to pay, but it wants first to be assured that no other claimant will appear. When this difficulty is cleared away by the courts or in some other way, payment will be made.

Between Oct. 30, 1917, and Feb. 28, 1918, the defendant says it sold to the Recording and Computing Machines Company merchandise of the value of $6,383, and it asks that judgment be awarded it for the amount.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

FRUIM & MARGOLIES, Dresses, at 133 West 19th St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by these creditors: B. Siegel, $100; Benoit, $200, and J. Hirschfeld, $300. Judge Hand appointed Cornelius A. Baldwin receiver in bond of $2,000. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000.

BOY ALBERS, a cigar dealer, formerly at 45 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,614 and assets of $1,383, consisting of stock, $763; fixtures, $500, and accounts receivable $120. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

UNIVERSAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO. of Poughkeepsie.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by three creditors: George M. Humphreys, Johnstown, $430; Interstate Electric Novelty Co., Brooklyn, $70, and Clifford B. Johnson, Ithaca, $84. It was alleged that the company made an assignment on Jan. 2 to William E. Leek at Poughkeepsie.

JOHN O'HARE, Tailor, of 415 Madison Av.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Beckerman & Co., $498; Louis Dusenbury & Co., $401, and M. Fisher, Sons & Co., $401. It was alleged that the company permitted two creditors to receive a preference by judgments aggregating $1,086.

WILLIAM GORDON, a jeweler at Beacon, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,956 and assets of $902.

MAX FRIEDMANN, doing business as the Crystal Bleaching and Dye Works at 137 East Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,763 and assets of $10,358, of which $10,000 is a suit for damages against the Brackett Realty Company and $358 accounts.

KERR & CO., stock brokers, of 71 Broadway.—A meeting of creditors was held yesterday and an offer of composition was made by the firm to pay forty cents on the dollar of the credit balances out of the quick assets, and the slow assets amounting to $160,000 are to be placed in the hands of a committee, the proceeds to be divided among the creditors pro rata. The matter was considered at length.

BROADWAY DRESS COMPANY.—Post & Wigdorowitz, doing business as the Broad

WOMAN TEACHER IS WARNED

Accused of Disloyal Attitude, She Must Guard Her Utterances.

Florence Levine, a teacher in Public School 168, Brooklyn, was accused of disloyal attitude, and former President of the Board of Education William G. Willcox referred her case to the Teachers' Council, which has recommended that she be admonished by the Acting City Superintendent, so that she will be more careful hereafter in her public utterances. Dr. Straubenmuller reported to the Board of Education yesterday that no charges would be preferred against her. The board approved of his report, but instructed him to admonish her.

Mr. Ryan called the attention of the board to the bad and overcrowded condition of the Newtown High School. He said that this had caused complaints to be made by the Local School Board and other bodies interested in public education. Superintendent Snyder of the Bureau of School Buildings was instructed to improve the building itself and to construct a portable building which would take care of about a dozen classes from the school.

President Somers said that farm service by public school pupils would begin about April 1. Last Summer the teachers rendered their services free, but this year they wish to be paid. Mr. Rexford, who is in charge of the farm work, is a teacher in the evening schools. Mr. Somers said that it would cost about $17,000 to carry on the work this year. The matter will be considered and a report made on it at an early date. Some of the boys employed on the farms make $10, $20, and as high as $60 a month.

Public School 45, the Bronx, the original Gary school in this city, of which Angelo Patri is Principal, is reported to be in a bad condition. District Superintendent Wade reported that the pupils bring cards from the playground into the school on their shoes, and the building needs a good scrubbing, but the janitor alleges that he is not paid enough to keep the building clean.

$3,000,000 IN PIER THEFTS.

Police on Trail of Gang That Rob Trucks of Merchandise.

Numerous thefts of merchandise from North River piers recently, which were reported to the police and the District Attorney's office by the Merchants' Association, resulted in five arrests yesterday and the tracing of several gangs of robbers who are said to have a systematic method for disposing of stolen goods through the operation of "fences." Assistant District Attorney Morris Eder said the Merchants' Association had reported losses of $3,000,000 to merchants and shippers from pier robberies last year.

"The general scheme of the thieves was to seize upon loaded wagons and auto trucks when the drivers and helpers were temporarily absent," said Mr. Eder. "Then the thieves would take the vehicle to a warehouse or other place where they would be concealed from observation from the street and switch the load from the stolen truck to a vehicle owned or borrowed for making the robbery. Generally the stolen trucks were taken to the street and quickly abandoned after removing the merchandise."

The five men arrested yesterday were caught by Detectives Lonergan and Riley of the District Attorney's staff, who invaded a moving picture theatre in Greenwich Village to capture the suspects. Each of the prisoners was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court on suspicion of being concerned in the theft of laces and merchandise valued at $1,500. The goods and the auto of John O'Connor, proprietor, of 18 West Twentieth Street, disappeared at the same time. The prisoners will be examined on March 19.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25681. —In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN Y. and HARRY W. MOND, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on March 11, 1918, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition, prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, March 28, 1918, at 11 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25672. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM A. NEWMAN, trading as NEWMAN BROS., Bankrupt.

William A. Newman, trading as Newman Bros., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 13, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25501. —In Bankruptcy.—J. O. SACHS CO., INC., Bankrupt.

J. O. Sachs Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 28, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN HETTINGER, Bankrupt.

John Hettinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 13, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24355.

Notice is given that JAMES PRIOR, a Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 15, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25437.

Notice is given that EUGENE J. DRISCOLL, a Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 15, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25510.—MORRIS ABRAMS.

Notice is given that Morris Abrams, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 15th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24525.

Notice is given that A. CRAWFORD COMPANY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25076.

Notice is given that SAMUEL EISENBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 15th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Charles Recht of New York City was admitted to practice.

No. 206—Louisville & Nashville Rd. Co., plaint., v. E. S. Holloway, administrator, submitted.

No. 210—Metropolitan State Bank, plaint., v. the People of the State of Ill.—Passed to be restored to the call pursuant to Sec. 9, Rule 26.

No. 190—S. J. McCoy et al., executors, &c., plaint., v. the Union Elevated Railroad Co. et al.—Argument continued for the defts. and concluded by plaint.

No. 191—Bethlehem Steel Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Argued.

No. 196—Anna Martin, administratrix, &c., plaint., v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.—Argued.

No. 198—The City of Mitchell, aplt., v. Dakota Central Telephone Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for March 18: Nos. 198, 200, 203, 204, 205, (and) 206, 211 (to) 224, 225, 227, 228, and 220.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal.

US<Kapps. | Same<Kolwalski.
Same<Russ Monopol. | Same< Kellher.
Same<Louis and Malvina Gray. | Same<Anundson.
Equity motion.

Susquehanna Coal Co<Albert Dollard et al, doing business under the trade name of Creveling Press & Wm. Chamberlain.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Nord Deutsche Ins. Co. of Hamburg, Germany, aplt., v. John E. King, impld., respt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Commercial Cable Co., aplt., v. Maurice Hallmann, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank S. Bonfield, respt., v. Louis C. Boss and another, aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Caroline F. Goriam, respt., v. Marie Weindorf et al. Bela D. Eisler, pet., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

In re Transcontinental Petroleum Co., aplt.-respt., v. Interocean Oil Co., respt.-aplt.—On appeal of Transcontinental Petroleum Co. order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; on appeal of Interocean Oil Co. and witnesses, order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Harold de Brest, respt., v. Harry K. Fruhauf et al., aplt.—Order modified so as to provide that the defendant be examined as to the allegations of the complaint denied by the answer, date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Charles E. Horn and another, respts., v. Jacob Wells, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Siegfried Salomon et al., respts., v. Benjamin Lowenstein, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Severina Samarelli, aplt., v. Gaetano Samarelli, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

U. S. Grand Lodge, Order B'rith Abraham, respt., v. Samuel Kraslov et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; time for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Fredericka C. Haag.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate granted, with $10 costs. (See matter of Henrich decided by this court March 1, 1918.)

The same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. (See matter of Henrich, supra.) Order filed.

Margaret Lane, as admx, aplt., v. George F. Baker, Jr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Michael Lebedef; in re Donald C. Thompson.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; time for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Max Rubin, respt., v. Samuel G. Siegel & ano., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Dreyfus, suing, &c., aplt., v. Keystone Tire & Rubber Co. et al., respts.—same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Annie Weinus, as admx, respt., v. J. Lewis Weinberg, impld., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. The appellant's brief, containing improper matter, is stricken from the files. Order filed.

Holmes Jones, respt., v. Lilla M. Baldwin-Devine, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lilla M. Devine, aplt., v. Edward B. Kurtz, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Den Norske Amerikalinie Actieselskabet, aplt., v. Sun Printing and Publishing Assn. & ano., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Albert J. Appell, aplt., v. Anna T. Appell et al., respts.—Judgment and order modified and affirmed, with costs to aplt. No opinion. Order filed.

David Huyler, aplt., v. Frank De K. Huyler, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The same, aplt., v. Coulter D. Huyler, impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The same, aplt., v. the same, respt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, aplt.-respt., v. American Can Co., respt.-aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Aldrich< Chanler—Charles F. Brown, Morris<Astor —Charles F. Brown, Guaranty Trust Co.< Rutherford—Charles F. Brown, New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.<Ingerman—Phoenix Ingraham, Equitable Life Assurance Society<Willner — Powell Crichton, O'Reilly<Ryder—Richard H.<Clarke, Pross< Goodrich—Thomas L. Hurley.

SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J. — Rector< Rector—Samuel J. Goldsmith, Matter of Schwartz—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Malthie< Siegel—Philip J. Sinnott, Child<Frankel—Herman Joseph, Child<Doninger—Herman Joseph, Hunter<Hunter—E. Halsey Malone.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Eugene Kahn<Annie Grossman et al—Emanuel S. Cahn.

SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J.—Florence Long<Abraham Lipschitz — Bernard A. Rosenberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT — Gibbs, J.—Andrews< Becker et al—Samuel W Phillips.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

G. V. Barker, respt., v. C. J. Barker et al., aplts., et al., defts.—Motion granted.

N. Brigandi, as admr., &c., v. P. Szemko and J. Gaydica, co-partners, &c., and ano., aplts.—Motion denied.

J. Farrell et al., aplts., v. (J. M. Brady) M. E. Dunn and A. R. Moore, as exrs., &c., respts.—Motion to resettle order granted.

B. Frankel, aplt., v. M. Wolper, respt.—Motion denied.

G. Gardner, aplt., v. C. H. Gardner et al., respts.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., aplt., and ano., defts.—Motion denied.

G. Gardner, aplt., v. Mechanics Bank, respt., impleaded with C. H. Gardner et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Re application of D. Elson for admission to the bar, (from the State of Georgia.)—Application granted.

Re petition of P. J. Kilgallon, admr. of the estate of M. A. Kilgallon, decd., &c.—Motion granted unless within twenty days aplt. files a bond, as prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sexauer & Lemke, respt., v. L. A. Burke & Sons Co. et al., defts.; Globe Ins. Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

L. Lewis, aplt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

S. H. Lummis, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., aplt., v. J. S. Crosby et al., defts.; A. H. Stier, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied. Reargument ordered and case set for April 11, 1918.

K. W. Lotz, respt., v. Standard Vulcanite Iron Co., aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

S. Lynch, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., aplt.—Motion denied.

A. P. Maitland, as admx., &c., of J. Maitland, dec'd, respt, v. W. Greenberg, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

The People, &c., ex rel M. Katz, respt., v. H. S. Sisson, State Com. of Excise, &c., aplt. —Motion granted, without costs.

A. F. Schrader, aplt., v. G. C. Schrader et al., respts.—Motion for substitution granted. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

W. C. Shields, aplt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

F. L. Skelly, as trustee, respt., v. Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. et al., defts.; F. Chamberlain and J. Jamieson, aplts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

J. Thalheim, respt., v. M. A. Slote, aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to aplt. to answer within 10 days.

C. E. Van Ingen, respt., v. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

M. A. Broderick, respt., v. Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, aplt., Appeals 2 and 3.—Order affirmed, without costs. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Caplin, aplt., v. the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al, respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plff., with costs.

A. E. Chace, respt., v. Chevrolet Motor Co., aplt.—Judgment of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

City of Yonkers, respt., v. The N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R., aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for the defts., dismissing the complaint, with costs.

M. Finkelstein, respt., v. L. Fine, aplt., and three defts.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

First Nat. Bank of East Islip, respt., v. London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same, respt., v. National Surety Co., aplt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Hallock, respt., v. M. Costello, respt. —Order modified and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs.

J. and D. Lehman Co., respt., v. Novelty Fabric Glove Co., Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. C. Lowell, respt., v. H. T. Williams, aplt., impleaded with P. Frank, deft.—Reargument ordered and case set for April 10, 1918.

E. F. McGillian, aplt., v. M. L. Beebe, respt.—Order of County Court of Westchester County modified and as so modified affirmed, with costs.

New Age Novelty Corp., respt., v. S. and R. Hermelin, aplts., et al., defts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

L. V. Rice, respt., v. Union R. R. Co. of N. Y. City., aplt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed.

J. T. Rice, respt., v. Same, aplt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed.

M. T. Smith et al., aplts., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

T. M. Tapley, aplt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

DECISION BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.

On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

J. B. Handy, respt., v. L. C. Butler and A. A. Matheson, aplts.—Application denied with $10 costs.

N. Y. Utility Co., aplt., v. Williamsburgh Steam Laundry Co., respt.—Application denied without costs.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co., applt., v. W. P. Maloney and N. E. Harding, respt.—Application denied without costs.

The Committee on Character reports that the following applicants for admission to the bar have passed examination, and have been recommended, for admission:

Cahill, J. P.	Healy, L. H.
Hahn, P. M.	Rosenberg, S. L.
Hartstein, H. S.	Diemert, M.
Lamont, W. J.	Pearson, E. T.
Rayfiel, L. F.	Coleman, M. H.
Ticknor, D. W.	Ginsberg, I. J.
Trossbach, J. A.	Canter, H. A.
Van Sicien, C. De W.	Tuthill, F. E.
Young, I. W., Jr.	Smith, A. B.
De Waltoff, G., Jr.	Newman, S. R.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s e cor Chrystie St, 27x74.3; Susan Pringle et al, administrators, against Freda Hart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. C. Moen.

1ST AV, 290, and 17th St, 403 East; Gertrude Lilenfeld against Louis aWeisman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. M. Levy.

2D AV, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100; Martha Seymour against Arthur D. Bissell, Jr., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

Same, Russ Monopol. | Same< Kellher.
Same<Louis and Malvina Gray. | Same<Anundson.
Equity motion.

Susquehanna Coal Co<Albert Dollard et al, doing business under the trade name of Creveling Press & Wm. Chamberlain.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Nord Deutsche Ins. Co. of Hamburg, Germany, aplt., v. John E. King, impld., respt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Commercial Cable Co., aplt., v. Maurice Hallmann, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank S. Bonfield, respt., v. Louis C. Boss and another, aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Caroline F. Goriam, respt., v. Marie Weindorf et al. Bela D. Eisler, pet., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

In re Transcontinental Petroleum Co., aplt.-respt., v. Interocean Oil Co., respt.-aplt.—On appeal of Transcontinental Petroleum Co. order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; on appeal of Interocean Oil Co. and witnesses, order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Harold de Brest, respt., v. Harry K. Fruhauf et al., aplt.—Order modified so as to provide that the defendant be examined as to the allegations of the complaint denied by the answer, date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Charles E. Horn and another, respts., v. Jacob Wells, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Siegfried Salomon et al., respts., v. Benjamin Lowenstein, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Severina Samarelli, aplt., v. Gaetano Samarelli, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

U. S. Grand Lodge, Order B'rith Abraham, respt., v. Samuel Kraslov et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; time for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Fredericka C. Haag.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate granted, with $10 costs. (See matter of Henrich decided by this court March 1, 1918.)

The same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. (See matter of Henrich, supra.) Order filed.

Margaret Lane, as admx, aplt., v. George F. Baker, Jr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Michael Lebedef; in re Donald C. Thompson.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; time for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Max Rubin, respt., v. Samuel G. Siegel & ano., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Dreyfus, suing, &c., aplt., v. Keystone Tire & Rubber Co. et al., respts.—same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Annie Weinus, as admx, respt., v. J. Lewis Weinberg, impld., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. The appellant's brief, containing improper matter, is stricken from the files. Order filed.

Holmes Jones, respt., v. Lilla M. Baldwin-Devine, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lilla M. Devine, aplt., v. Edward B. Kurtz, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Den Norske Amerikalinie Actieselskabet, aplt., v. Sun Printing and Publishing Assn. & ano., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Albert J. Appell, aplt., v. Anna T. Appell et al., respts.—Judgment and order modified and affirmed, with costs to aplt. No opinion. Order filed.

David Huyler, aplt., v. Frank De K. Huyler, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The same, aplt., v. Coulter D. Huyler, impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The same, aplt., v. the same, respt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, aplt.-respt., v. American Can Co., respt.-aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Aldrich< Chanler—Charles F. Brown, Morris<Astor —Charles F. Brown, Guaranty Trust Co.< Rutherford—Charles F. Brown, New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.<Ingerman—Phoenix Ingraham, Equitable Life Assurance Society<Willner — Powell Crichton, O'Reilly<Ryder—Richard H.<Clarke, Pross< Goodrich—Thomas L. Hurley.

SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J. — Rector< Rector—Samuel J. Goldsmith, Matter of Schwartz—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Malthie< Siegel—Philip J. Sinnott, Child<Frankel—Herman Joseph, Child<Doninger—Herman Joseph, Hunter<Hunter—E. Halsey Malone.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Eugene Kahn<Annie Grossman et al—Emanuel S. Cahn.

SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J.—Florence Long<Abraham Lipschitz — Bernard A. Rosenberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT — Gibbs, J.—Andrews< Becker et al—Samuel W Phillips.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

G. V. Barker, respt., v. C. J. Barker et al., aplts., et al., defts.—Motion granted.

N. Brigandi, as admr., &c., v. P. Szemko and J. Gaydica, co-partners, &c., and ano., aplts.—Motion denied.

J. Farrell et al., aplts., v. (J. M. Brady) M. E. Dunn and A. R. Moore, as exrs., &c., respts.—Motion to resettle order granted.

B. Frankel, aplt., v. M. Wolper, respt.—Motion denied.

G. Gardner, aplt., v. C. H. Gardner et al., respts.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., aplt., and ano., defts.—Motion denied.

G. Gardner, aplt., v. Mechanics Bank, respt., impleaded with C. H. Gardner et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Re application of D. Elson for admission to the bar, (from the State of Georgia.)—Application granted.

Re petition of P. J. Kilgallon, admr. of the estate of M. A. Kilgallon, decd., &c.—Motion granted unless within twenty days aplt. files a bond, as prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sexauer & Lemke, respt., v. L. A. Burke & Sons Co. et al., defts.; Globe Ins. Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

L. Lewis, aplt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

S. H. Lummis, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., aplt., v. J. S. Crosby et al., defts.; A. H. Stier, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied. Reargument ordered and case set for April 11, 1918.

K. W. Lotz, respt., v. Standard Vulcanite Iron Co., aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

S. Lynch, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., aplt.—Motion denied.

A. P. Maitland, as admx., &c., of J. Maitland, dec'd, respt, v. W. Greenberg, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

The People, &c., ex rel M. Katz, respt., v. H. S. Sisson, State Com. of Excise, &c., aplt. —Motion granted, without costs.

A. F. Schrader, aplt., v. G. C. Schrader et al., respts.—Motion for substitution granted. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

W. C. Shields, aplt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

F. L. Skelly, as trustee, respt., v. Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. et al., defts.; F. Chamberlain and J. Jamieson, aplts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

J. Thalheim, respt., v. M. A. Slote, aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to aplt. to answer within 10 days.

C. E. Van Ingen, respt., v. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

M. A. Broderick, respt., v. Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, aplt., Appeals 2 and 3.—Order affirmed, without costs. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Caplin, aplt., v. the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al, respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plff., with costs.

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City of Yonkers, respt., v. The N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R., aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for the defts., dismissing the complaint, with costs.

M. Finkelstein, respt., v. L. Fine, aplt., and three defts.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

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J. and D. Lehman Co., respt., v. Novelty Fabric Glove Co., Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. C. Lowell, respt., v. H. T. Williams, aplt., impleaded with P. Frank, deft.—Reargument ordered and case set for April 10, 1918.

E. F. McGillian, aplt., v. M. L. Beebe, respt.—Order of County Court of Westchester County modified and as so modified affirmed, with costs.

New Age Novelty Corp., respt., v. S. and R. Hermelin, aplts., et al., defts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

L. V. Rice, respt., v. Union R. R. Co. of N. Y. City., aplt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed.

J. T. Rice, respt., v. Same, aplt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed.

M. T. Smith et al., aplts., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

T. M. Tapley, aplt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

DECISION BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.

On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

J. B. Handy, respt., v. L. C. Butler and A. A. Matheson, aplts.—Application denied with $10 costs.

N. Y. Utility Co., aplt., v. Williamsburgh Steam Laundry Co., respt.—Application denied without costs.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co., applt., v. W. P. Maloney and N. E. Harding, respt.—Application denied without costs.

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Hahn, P. M.	Rosenberg, S. L.
Hartstein, H. S.	Diemert, M.
Lamont, W. J.	Pearson, E. T.
Rayfiel, L. F.	Coleman, M. H.
Ticknor, D. W.	Ginsberg, I. J.
Trossbach, J. A.	Canter, H. A.
Van Sicien, C. De W.	Tuthill, F. E.
Young, I. W., Jr.	Smith, A. B.
De Waltoff, G., Jr.	Newman, S. R.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s e cor Chrystie St, 27x74.3; Susan Pringle et al, administrators, against Freda Hart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. C. Moen.

1ST AV, 290, and 17th St, 403 East; Gertrude Lilenfeld against Louis aWeisman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. M. Levy.

2D AV, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100; Martha Seymour against Arthur D. Bissell, Jr., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

84TH ST, 216 West; Eugene Kahn against Annie Grossman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Kaufmann.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 808; New York Edison Savings and Loan Association against H. Stoeckl<in & Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x60; Emma M. Weber against Amelia R. Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Goebel.

WATSON AV, s s, 205 ft e of Pugsley Av, 60x200; Anne Thomson against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 49 ft n of 165th St, 40x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. loans Barnes Realty Co., Inc., to erect — story building, 7 payments.....$26,000

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 129 ft n of 165th St, 40x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. loans Barnest Realty Co., Inc., to erect — story building, 7 payments.....$26,000

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 89 ft n of 165th St, 40x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. loans Barnes Realty Co., Inc., to erect — story building, 7 payments.....$26,000

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 54.6x155.1; New York Title and Mortgage Co. loans Barnes Realty Co., Inc., to erect — story building, 7 payments.....$42,000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale on West Seventy-second Street—Cordage Company Will Leave Front Street.

Another dwelling on the west side, where there has been considerable selling activity, passed into new ownership yesterday. Daniel B. Freedman bought from George C. Kobbe, as attorney for the Home for Incurables, the four-story dwelling at 131 West Seventy-second Street, on a lot 22 by 102.2, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue. It is assessed at $51,000. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

This property is located on the only block on West Seventy-second Street not included in the restricted area, and is well adapted for business use.

Sale in Old Dry Goods District.

The New York Cordage Company, now on Front Street, has purchased from the Mutual Life Insurance Company the five-story iron front store and loft building at 113 to 115 Spring Street, covering a plot 37.6 by 100, between Mercer and Greene Streets. The building will be extensively altered and occupied by the purchaser. The removal of this concern will mark the entry of a new kind of business into the old dry goods section. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the sale.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company, at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING, 174 Fulton St., near Broadway and Hudson Terminal, suitable for offices. Exceptional light. WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents, on premises.

THE MONOLITH BUILDING, 45 WEST 34TH ST. OFFICES, single or suite; bright, cheerful; good service; $350 up; immediate possession.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY. Dentist's office to let; 12 years at same place, with good practice, at 78 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; first floor corner building; owner drafted. Inquire L. Silberman, 1,689 49th St., Brooklyn. Phone Borough Park 4179.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 22x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

49th St. 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,900 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

3 light lofts, 15,000 square feet, modern fireproof building, in Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Telephone Melrose 70.

Magnificent, light, sunflooded offices, including continuous services; rent $40; superb office building, elegant location. 110 West 40th.

For Rent.—Two beautiful lofts, for commercial purposes; very cheap rent to reliable party. Federal Merchandise Corporation, 5 West 20th St., two doors from 5th Av.

LOFT TO LET. Size, 50x100; light and airy, elevator service, electric light and power. Greenwald Bros., 3d Av., corner 87th.

Store for rent, Main St., Worcester, Mass., 27 feet frontage; best retail district. C. R. Luey, 448 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

266 WEST 21ST ST. Three-story English basement dwelling, 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with stenographic service; newly furnished. Apply Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Parlor floor and front basement; electricity; all conveniences; reasonable. 57 West 52d.

51st., near 5th Av.—Attractive parlor floor, suitable any business, doctor. Circle 2883.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred lines. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Two lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Desk room, Bankers Trust Building. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 144 EAST.—Two large, light, comfortable rooms, furnished complete; model kitchenette; high-class apartment; service unsurpassed; sublet to October. $77.50. Mr. Laing, Apt. 8G.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $90 up; maid and meal service if desired. Murray Hill 9281.

45TH, 137 EAST.—Large room, bath; $55 a month; top floor. Vand. 6289.

55TH ST., Near 5th Av.—3-room housekeeping apartment, light, clean, beautifully furnished, $135; will sell contents $1,300. Telephone 1381 Murray Hill, 10 to 1, daily.

45TH, EAST.—Suite of two rooms and bath. Phone 6958 Plaza.

57TH, 21 EAST.—To sublet, furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

30TH, 111 EAST.—Handsome suite, room, electricity, hot water; exceptional. Lenox 10241.

57TH ST., 59 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, all improvements, with kitchenette; $50-$65.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms, immediate possession, $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 723.

Exceptionally furnished, light, airy, five-room apartment; Lexington Av., near East 65th St.; grand piano; moderate rental. Telephone Plaza 6404.

Furnished—West Side.

6TH, AV., AND 30TH ST.—Convenient and quaint apartment. Apply janitress, 2 Patchin Place, or telephone Sunday, Chelsea 7838.

81ST, 23 WEST.—One, two or three rooms, private bath, entrance. Madison Square 4286.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Telephone Bryant 6233.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive front apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette. Mason.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio building, furnished or unfurnished.

59TH, 100 WEST, (facing Central Park.)—Exclusively furnished apartment; new building; large Colonial living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms; ivory and French Empire; kitchenette, maid service, restaurant; sacrifice until October. Mason.

72D, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished new 5-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on three sides; April to October.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephones; maid service.

82D, (465 West End Av.)—Elegant 8-room apartment, 3 baths, 9th floor, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Schuyler 2972.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Unusual seven-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; modern conveniences, luxuriously furnished; unfurnished if desired; rent reasonable.

85TH, 250 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive, very cool, front apartment, five rooms, two baths; living room 28x18; until Oct. 1. Apt. 3B.

88TH ST., 251 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Two large rooms; use bath and kitchen; southern exposure; non-elevator, but quiet, exclusive. Call Mornings or evenings. Richards.

90TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—High-class 7 rooms; exposure; piano; $125. Particulars 745 West End Av., near 97th St.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms, bath, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished, five sunny rooms; silver, linen; elevator. Apt. 2-B.

96TH ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Floor; beautiful private home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH, 316 WEST.—7 attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment house; immediate possession; $125; references. Manager, Riverside 6780.

106TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive high-class apartment, facing Central Park West, for May 1; convenient and excellent location. Academy 899.

110TH, 225 WEST.—Opposite Central Park; high-class elevator apartment; 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms; newly furnished; telephone, electricity, shower bath; parquet flooring; near "L," subway.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three-room-bath-and-kitchenette apartment, 8th floor, rear; southern exposure; references. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; five front south windows; opposite Columbia; 2 months, longer. Apartment 4-B. Hildreth.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Well furnished 2-room apartment, kitchenette and bath. 9H.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL. Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.) HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

Apartments, Handsomely Furnished.—Riverside Drive, West End, best buildings; other choice localities; concessions to October. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts. THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50 per month; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $75 per month. Phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BREAKING up housekeeping, will completely furnish any five or six room apartment party desires with my own attractive furniture, curtains, piano, &c. Z 357 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 68TH ST.—Seven-room apartment, completely and richly furnished, to let from May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply F. G. Wilson, 150 Lafayette St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Attractively furnished 2-3 room apartments; maid service; restaurant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Beautiful six rooms, corner, $125. Phone Schuyler 1715.

CHARMING, sunshine flooded 7-room apartment, facing Central Park; inspiring panorama from large private balcony; open fireplace in big living room; valet service; restaurant; fully furnished, including Baby Grand piano. Reduced to Oct. 1. Phone Plaza 6958.

CHOICE corner elevator apartment, 6 rooms, bath; every convenience; rent $65, (furnished, $85;) cannot be duplicated at $100. Skiboo Hall, 138 East 94th St.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Attractively furnished five-room, top-floor sunny front apartment; high-class residential section; piano; elevator. Kutz.

HOTEL BRETTON HALL.—Handsomely furnished bachelor apt. Seen by appointment. Apt. 1139.

NOTHING more desirable in New York; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths, Steinway grand; March to October; corner West End Av. and 84th St. Telephone 6981 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 139th.—Unusually bright, sunny, four-room apartment, nicely furnished; all conveniences; piano; April to October. Overy, Audubon 3130.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Washington Heights new house, four rooms, overlooking river; sublease to October. Telephone 2-I Audubon 8446.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Apartment 10G.)—Choice eight-room apartment; two baths; facing Drive; to sublet furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable.

RIVERSIDE (116th).—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 12th floor, $115 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

SIX large, light rooms, overlooking Central Park, completely and handsomely furnished; can be seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

TO SUBLET.—Daintily furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, all improvements; baby grand piano; west side. Phone Academy 193, Apartment 2.

TWO attractive rooms and private bath, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; references; 51 st St., near 5th Av. Phone Circle 2884.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. Handsomely furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80. — Artistically furnished large room and alcove; open fire, steam heat, electricity; elevator and maid service.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Elegantly furnished floor; suitable studio; modern improvements. W 163 Times.

WEST END AV.—To responsible tenant, sublet unfinished, seven rooms, three baths, from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1919, annual rental $2,400; twelfth floor, unobstructed view; all outside rooms; southern and eastern exposure. Charles E. Rice, Jr., 52 Wall St. Hanover 5710.

WEST OF CENTRAL PARK.—Perfectly appointed apartment, with kitchen, pantry and servant bedroom, from April 1 to Jan. 1; suitable for gentleman or married couple. For further information, write to W. Jucker, 705 5th Av.

WEST END AV., 575.—To sublet, beautiful six-room furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 1; responsible party only need communicate. M. Asinof, 801 Broadway.

Long Island.

Five rooms and bath, unusually complete in all details; rent, $100 per month; April 1 to Oct. 1 inclusive; excellent train service. T. S., O 29 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 142 EAST.—Elevator apartments; excellent service; central location; 4-5 rooms.

54TH, 111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; $70.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

FIVE ROOMS and bath; steam heat; $40. 945 Park Av.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Two attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, very reasonable. 80 Irving Place.

JUST off Washington Square, four-room studio apartment, detached from main house; private yard; to sublet unfurnished for remainder of lease, 1 year 9 months. Telephone Spring 3539 between 10 and 12.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST., 5 and 6 Room Apartments, $125. Corner, Southern Exposure; Large Rooms. Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome two and three room apartments; newly decorated; electricity, telephone. Brett, 501 5th Av.

52D, 57 WEST.—Parlor floor, four rooms; parquet floors; electricity; suitable doctor.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story apartment building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant in building. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8200.

83D, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Six large outside rooms; possession April 1st; $100 per month. Apt. 3d floor west.

106TH, 206 WEST.—Light apartment, seven rooms; elevator; all improvements; best value on west side.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; attractive suites of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $50 monthly up; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co. Telephone Morningside 1891.

140TH, 202-230 WEST.—Elegant, large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, telephone, electricity, modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Agent, 222 West 116th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., 510.—5 rooms,; unfurnished, front apartment; new law house; rent $37.50.

CLAREMONT AV., 126—5 large rooms overlooking Hudson, to Oct.; $75. Apt. 53.

CONVENT AV., 310, (corner 143d.)—To sublet, from May 1st, 7 rooms, corner apartment; southern exposure; all outside rooms.

NAGLE AV., 59.—Four large, sunny rooms, bath; all improvements; three minutes Dyckman subway; $35. St. Nicholas 9838.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Corner 96th St.)—Apartment facing the Drive, six sunny outside rooms; southwestern exposure; $100; immediate possession. Phone 2157 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Eight large rooms, two baths, facing river, near 157th subway, to October, $100 per month. See tenant, 1H, second floor.

Studios.—Washington Square section; all improvements; special Summer rates. Duross, 2377 Chelsea.

340 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Apartments 2, 3, or more rooms; housekeeping or meals served if desired; exceptionally large, with fine view of Hudson. Superintendent, on premises. EVERETT M. SELXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two comfortable bedrooms, sitting room, bath, for two gentlemen; telephone; west side location, near subway essential; state particulars. A. S., P. O. Box 2, Station T.

WANTED—A furnished apartment with 4 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, in Park Av. section, for six weeks. Occupancy to commence April 18th. Address C 466 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; references.

18TH, 114 EAST. (Gramercy Section.)—Attractive large, small rooms; southern exposure; reception parlor.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Very attractive, large front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; select.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room; one flight; electricity, bath; $11; gentleman.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Large front room; private bath. Apply 9 to 5 P. M.

58TH ST., EAST, near Park Av.—Will rent to gentleman well-furnished bedroom and bath in modern apartment; $50 monthly. M 166 Times.

72D, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished room, with or without bath; strictly private dwelling.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

77TH ST., 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished room, with or without bath; private dwelling; breakfast served if desired.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, with, without bath; exclusive residential section. Telephone 4191 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; small rooms; all conveniences. Stuyvesant 7486.

LEXINGTON AV., 515 (48th St.).—Beautifully furnished corner room, 3 windows, electricity, telephone, elevator apartment, $6; reference. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 33d.)—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; telephone; all conveniences.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large front room, private bath; elevator; gentlemen; $12.

West Side.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Beautiful large one-room apartment, bath; steam, electricity; select.

48TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor, private batns, gas, electricity, large closets.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths; suites; electricity; southern exposure; elevator.

50TH, 51 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, BATH; GENTLEMAN, COUPLE; REFERENCES.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Sunny room; running water; 1-2 people; elevator; fifth floor.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Small room; well-kept home; $4.50 per week; breakfast optional.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny front room, large private bathroom; phone, electricity; select house; references.

64TH, 8 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; sunny; steam heat; electric light. Rogers.

65TH, 12 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; steam heat, hot water. Third bell. Columbus 6312.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Back parlor, with private bath, for light housekeeping; other rooms.

69TH, (2,029 Broadway.)—Attractive large room; exclusive elevator apartment; charming environment. Wilde.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Clean, attractive, medium room; electricity, shower, switchboard service; refined residence.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly furnished; with, without private bath; electricity; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large, cheerful, sunny room, private French family.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; steam heat, electricity; breakfasts; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, south room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity. Columbus 4153.

73D, 275 WEST.—Medium room; telephone and electricity.

73D, 111 WEST.—Opening newly furnished house; large, small rooms, suite, kitchenette.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, TWIN OR DOUBLE BEDS; CONSTANT HOT WATER; BREAKFAST AND SUNDAY DINNER OPTIONAL; PRIVATE HOME.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity, large rooms; private baths; $11. $12.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, bath; suitable 3; conveniences; will divide.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cheerful, neatly furnished large and, small rooms.

74TH ST., 137 WEST.—Nicely furnished single or en suite; running water; private bath.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, southern exposure, adjoining bath; possession April 1.

75TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; bath; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, piano; sunny back parlor, kitchenette; phone.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; all conveniences; maid service; electricity.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; running water; modern conveniences.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; southern exposure. Ross.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house; single rooms, $3-$4; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one flight, $8; also front basement, electricity, kitchenette, $6.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, high-class residence; rooms and suites with baths, or single; electricity, telephone; $5, $9, $15.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room, electric light, telephone.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Handsome front basement, suitable living studio; electricity, all conveniences; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Medium size furnished room; running water, electric light, telephone.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure; private baths, lavatories, kitchenettes.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, for party of gentlemen, in refined home; electricity, phone; convenient to all car lines.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all home conveniences.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny, front rooms; private bath; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautiful room, private bath, 3 windows, twin beds; overlooking Park; porch; maid service; also small room; private home. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large, beautiful studio, facing park; elegant private home; $80.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, electricity, $10; small room, $5.50.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive double room; also single; select house; telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large fine second floor front, sunny room, private bath; smaller room; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 206 WEST. — Furnished; running water; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; references; gentleman. King.

86TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms, light housekeeping. Telephone 7702 Riverside. Davis.

86TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, attractive room, private bath; references; all conveniences.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Studio parlor; also attractive large front room; private house; references.

90TH ST., 102 WEST.—Small room, strictly clean; private French family. Delorme.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, phone, electricity. Apartment 2 West.

93D, 29 WEST.—Large, attractive floor, one flight; private dwelling; every modern convenience, and single rooms.

93D, 146 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; every convenience; owner's house.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive, furnished front room; breakfast optional; telephone. Borgen.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Beautifully appointed rooms, single or en suite, facing Broadway; couple or gentlemen. Apt. 2 North.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms, private bath; electricity; constant hot water; L, subway; convenient, desirable location.

96TH ST., 200 WEST.—Connecting bed and sitting room; steam; bath; electricity; no other roomers. Riverside 8803.

96TH, 27 WEST.—Room, attractively furnished, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentleman; private home; $7.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; gentlemen, $7.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Large sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; conveniences; gentlemen. Riverside 6780. Wiggins.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two newly furnished; lavatory; single, en suite; late breakfast; $8-$10. Willis.

99TH, 230 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath, in newly decorated apartment, private family; six dollars. Fourth floor south.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; newly furnished; next to bath room; in private house.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Elevator, high-class, large room; home comfort; business woman desired; reference. Apt. 54.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, homelike room, adjoining bath; very desirable; elevator. Hart.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Light, newly furnished, immaculate; telephone, shower; private family. Coffey.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortable room adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 21.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Single, sunny front room; warm; kitchen conveniences. Apt. 62.

114TH, 514 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Breakfast optional; elevator; shower. Apartment 82.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room; near Columbia; all conveniences; $4.25. Apt. 3.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; select neighborhood.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, for gentlemen or couple; private house.

122D, 501 WEST.—Bright front room; no other roomers; apartment; $5. Beaman.

123D, 439 WEST: — Two-room suite with kitchen; small room extra. Welch.

141ST (3,456 Broadway).—Beautiful suite, large living room and adjoining bedroom, high grade elevator apartment, suitable for two business people. Apartment 5.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

143D, 515 WEST. — Pleasant front room; southern exposure; convenient; gentleman; $6. Call Saturday, Apartment 22.

161ST, 580 WEST, corner Broadway.—Handsomely furnished outside room, one flight; elevator, telephone, everything; subway, busses handy. Clark.

BROADWAY (216 West 56th).—Large, lovely furnished room; small room; electricity. Apartment 16.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sunny double room; home privileges; $7. Tel Academy 336.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (125th St.)—Single front room, overlooking Grant's Tomb; private family; gentlemen; references. Apt. 34. Phone Morningside 5400.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms to rent; hard floors, electricity; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Steam heated small room; private residence; telephone; references.

DESIRABLE ROOM, bath; small, refined family; near subway; moderate. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Comfortably furnished room, gentleman or business woman. Apartment 53.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (97th.)—Business woman will share 7-room elevator apartment, one, two young women; meals optional; Christian home; references. Murray Hill 3657. O 41 Times.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; reference. Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th subway.)—Elegantly furnished front suite, overlooking Hudson, 12th floor, $75 month; or one large room, $38 month; gentleman; immediate possession. Phone Morningside 672, Apt. 12B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Bright, cheerful room; running water 2 large closets; gentlemen preferred; board or breakfast optional. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light room; beautifully furnished; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (between 79th and 80th.)—Large, light room with bath, second floor; also others; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; reasonable. Apt. 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, well-furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Attractive studio; $100; single rooms; adjoining bath; strict reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Attractive studio, $100; also room adjoining bath; Japanese valet service.

ROOM to Rent. — Business woman only; kitchen privileges; references; $3.50 weekly. Phone after 6, Stuyvesant 4875. Apt. 50.

WEST END AV., 322, (near 75th St.,) beautifully furnished, large, front room (dressing room,) semi-private bath, modern; references.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Furnished sitting room, bedroom, private bath; private entrance; gentleman; $9 weekly. Apt. 1 East.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

I WANT the privilege of living with private family as a paying guest; prefer to locate between 60th and 110th Sts.; desire arrangements to take breakfast; am not wealthy, so naturally a medium price would suit my purse; give phone, location, price, other particulars; references exchanged. D. T., R 218 Times Downtown.

Young man wants room and bath, between Washington Square and 100th St.; state rate and full particulars and telephone number; references given. V 106 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room in strictly private family, vicinity Convent Av.; please state particulars. C 465 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also small room; studios.

MADISON AV., 228.—Two large, sunny rooms, one with bath; telephone, electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.) — Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike, including meals, $14 weekly up.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout, private baths, electricity; switchboard; refined service.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; references; table boarders.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Small, sunny rooms; references; table guests.

16 WEST 55TH ST. Small rooms, bath, with board; references.

57TH, 323 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, small front rooms; steam, electricity; French family.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; electric light; Southern cooking; also front parlor.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; electricity; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 269 WEST.—New management; choice room, with bath; excellent table; small room.

73D, 302 WEST. — Two attractive double rooms, private baths; exclusive location; Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Front suite, second floor; private bath; also other rooms; steam, electricity; private phone; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Large and hall second-floor front rooms with board; references.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.) Beautiful front room, bath, steam, electricity; also medium; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Sunny rooms; newly decorated; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Nice house for nice people at nice prices; 1 single, 1 double room; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single room; electricity, telephone; superior table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, southern exposure; good table; electricity; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; special, permanent.

81ST., 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large, second-floor, front room, newly furnished; parquet floors; electricity, &c.; also smaller room, with board; back parlor dining room; individual tables; best food, service; absolutely clean; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentleman couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large front room; excellent meals; agreeable surroundings; references exchanged.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large, front room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, constant hot water; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large and small furnished front room; excellent cuisine.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished, large rooms, suitable couples.

102D, 253 WEST.—In private house, 2 rooms, with exceptionally good board; table guests accommodated. Kussera.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single rooms, adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near subway.)—Healthy, beautiful location; "The Audubon," newly renovated, bright, clean rooms, single, en suite; good board; surprisingly reasonable; every comfort. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320. — Millionaire's mansion, remodelled into small family hotel; every room with bath; telephone service; elevator; roof garden; incomparable home cooking; refined Hebrew surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Superior accommodations offered, reliable business men, private family, two large rooms, facing Riverside Drive, first class in every particular. Apt. 6-B. Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Pleasant, refined accommodations for gentlemen with congenial, Christian American people.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautiful, large, sunny room, congenial family; also medium-sized room; home cooking; references. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 349.—Sunny, steam-heated rooms, $10-$12; couple, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE, Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished; private bath; suitable two or three; twin beds; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED young Christian man, pianist, desires board and elegant, large room, with electric light, steam heat, private bath, and private phone in high-class private family house or boarding house, on Riverside Drive or West End Av. or Central Park West; references exchanged. Address Pianist, 151 West 77th St.

COUPLE want two sunny, clean rooms, bath; electricity; desirably board; state terms, price. E 170 Times.

Elderly woman to board 18-month-old baby; mother's care. M 198 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

2 ROOMS, bath, and board, two adults, at Garden City; refined surroundings; reference exchanged. E 162 Times.

4 rooms, furnished, wanted; 30 minutes commuting; part house or bungalow; moderate. Ledan, 148 East 92d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thorough and competent accounting student; complete charge; references; three years' experience. V 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Control accounts; long experience manufacturing line; full charge of office; credits, correspondence, stenography, typewriting; $25. Y 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.)—Five years' experience; accurate; salary $16. T 291 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young woman wishes position as companion in refined American family; will travel; references exchanged. X 295 Times Annex.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—Young lady with several years' experience desires a position; best references given. E 152 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, Canadian, experienced in hotel, institution, business people, would take charge of gentleman's home where servants are kept. E. G. Y., 736 West 181st St., Apartment 3F.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; expert biller; knowledge of detail office work. E., 2,138 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $9; accurate, neat. Estelle Mashin, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, legal and business; $25-$30. Experienced, 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Hours 9 to 5; $12. Call 402 West St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced; wishes position, reference. Hanlon, 215 East 116th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, systematizer; books opened, closed; weekly, monthly audits; terms moderate; evenings and Sundays only; at present with large corporation; executive capacity. N 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

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Count six words to a line.
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Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....595 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN WANTED.

TOOL INSPECTORS, EXPERIENCED, ALL AROUND TOOLMAKERS TO INSPECT TOOLS IN MACHINE SHOP ABLE TO DESIGN TOOLS; IN REPLY STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. INSPECTION DIVISION, SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO., NEWARK, N. J.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man, 18 to 19 years of age, for office of large industrial plant in Jersey City; high school graduate preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement. X 248 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, bright, neat, for high-class law office. Call Saturday morning before 12 o'clock with references, 17th floor, Berkeley Building, 25 West 44th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted; export house; $7 a week. Room 2034, 50 Broad St.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced studio man; must have good knowledge of lighting effects; write full particulars of experience in last ten years, and salary expected. B. L. 75 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man as assistant operator and proof retoucher; good opportunity for bright young man to advance rapidly; salary, $15 to start. Apply Otto Sarony, 1,177 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—First-class operator. Apply Maceau, 624 5th Av., N. Y. City.

PHYSICIAN.—Have good opening for live, wide-awake physician registered in New York State; advertising office; located outside of New York City; experience unnecessary, but must be capable professionally, so moral character; state age, whether married or single and some details as to medical education in first letter. X 231 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our sales force throughout the United States and Canada and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure you an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Benson, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMEN.—Strong financial house requires services two expert salesmen for New York and vicinity; only men of $5,000 and upward yearly considered; leads furnished; unusually meritorious dividend-paying offering, appealing strongly to large investors; proposition is a banking one; highest references required; commission basis. Address Banker, 106 Times.

SALESMEN.

A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will take care of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City by an old-established dog house; straight salary for man having desired experience; good future for right man. Answer, giving past experience and salary expected. O 30 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men wanted by leading uniform manufacturer to sell uniforms and equipment in stores located at army camps; experience in the line essential; give full particulars in answer. R 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Winter's cold and fuel scarcity make "Florida Home Gardens" easily salable; liberal terms and commissions. O. Stevenson, Arcadia, Florida.

SALESMAN, experienced in wholesale dress goods and woolen house; salary or commission. O 30 Times.

SALES AND STOCK CLERK, experienced in handling either hardware, electrical auto supplies or parts; give reference and salary expected. O 34 Times.

SALESMAN with knowledge of wholesale coal business wanted by old-established wholesale coal house. T 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; first-class men, for detailing and selling positions, and for retail trade. Eastern territory; salary. O 51 Times.

SALESMAN for hats, experienced; salary, Browning, King & Co., 16 Cooper Square.

SHIPPING CLERK, ASSISTANT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUIRED; GIVE REFERENCES. T. S., BOX O 38 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Hardware experience preferred. Sixth floor, 310 East 22d St.

SHIPPING CLERK, GOOD HABITS. O 33 TIMES.

SHIPPER.—Experienced car record man with knowledge of shipping details; all rail and tidewater coal business. T 274 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted at once accustomed to fine trade; good, steady position; short hours. Burke, 38 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO MANAGING ACCOUNTANT.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN

with the following qualifications to gain broad, interesting, and lucrative experience with long established publishing house of national reputation: Exempt from draft, knowledge of cost and general accounting theory, several years' practice at cost accounting work, "tact," "initiative," "force," "agreeable personality," and symptoms of creative ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. M. B. L., 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; only those with years of experience, used to rapid dictation, and details of a busy office need apply. Address, giving full details, R 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted a young man as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; Long Island City office; salary $1,200 per year. Address Syntax, O 49 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Take charge of stock wholesale knit goods; state experience and salary required; give references. Box O 59 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.

First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

in punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small intelligent gage work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
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TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.

Men who like up-to-date high-grade work Government contracts, with good wages; miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

PIST and office assistant; state age, experience, and salary wanted. S 378 Times Downtown.

PIST.—Young man to operate Underwood machine; state salary, &c. M. V., 36 Times.

EFUL MAN wanted. Apply E. Pares, 20 ast 55th St.

WIREMEN.

t be experienced on conduit work and ing up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
67 BETHUNE STREET,
West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WRAPPERS.

Men accustomed to wrapping and tying small packages for mail and express shipment.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35-37 Cortlandt St.

YOUNG MEN.
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; $12 weekly to start; paid while learning.

APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, bright, able to write neat, round hand and calculate rapidly and accurately, to develop into bookkeeper; state age, references, salary. Box O 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted with some experience, preferably machinery or steel line. Detailed application, with references, experience, age, &c., to T 225 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of Late Girth," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1803D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

COMPLETE shorthand secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; graduates assisted to positions; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1854) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

GENTLEMAN desires Spanish conversation evenings twice weekly with young Spanish or South American gentleman; state terms. T 212 Times Downtown.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Page & Page, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere. Bulletin 25 gives details of training necessary. Page & Page, 30 Church St., New York.

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AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

HOTEL BOOKKEEPER wanted at once; $1,800 a year.

Call 9-1.

MATERIAL CHECKERS (3) Schedulers (3) experienced men only, to check material from blue prints and invoices and to distribute cost, Virginia, $135-$150 month, board and expenses. Apply at once to leave short notice. Alliance, Liberty.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $90 month; exempt or under draft; wonderful opportunity advancement. Atlas Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

TEACHERS for preparatory schools for manual and physical training, commercial subjects, mathematics, science; attractive salaries; begin now or September. O 43 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK.—C35, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; any demonstration; very cheap or will trade. Wheeler, Riverside 7282.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters. Black Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor. Take elevator.

CADILLACS.

1917 Model 55, coupe; exceptional car; driven only 3,000 miles.
1917 Model 55, touring; overhauled, repainted; metal parts renickeled; ready for immediate use.
1916 Model 53, touring; repainted gunmetal gray; an elegant car for private owner.
1913 4-cyl., coupe; in good condition; price right.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
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CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES.
LIKE NEW;
can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger touring; excellent mechanical condition; needs paint; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

CADILLAC.—8-cylinder, special built touring, $1,000; almost new; cost $4,000; Victoria top; 100-mile test. Morningside 2562.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring, also Roadster and Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHASE, seven passenger, 1916; new tires all around; best of condition; rare bargain. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CHEVROLET 1917 five-passenger 4-30 model, $200. Mrs. Higgins, 113 West 77th.

COLE 1917 6-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE 1917, touring, run 3,000 miles; perfect mechanically and in appearance; bargain. William Moller, Hupmobile Agency, Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

FORD 1917 cabriolet; electric starter and like new; suitable for doctor. A. Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 3022.

FORD 1917 roadster, nearly new; guaranteed perfect. Phone Stout, 2553 Worth.

FRANKLIN "Series 8," five-passenger touring, perfect condition; bargain. Burr, care of Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway. Phone Columbus 353.

HUDSON ROADSTER.—3-passenger, late model, beautiful condition, Klaxon horn, cord tires, other extras. Phone W. D. Marshall, 808 Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON.—Touring car, used but 3 months, as good as new. J. C. Dowd & Co., 95 Madison Av.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 super six, special brougham body; sacrifice. Telephone Plaza 1814.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 touring, fine condition, $575; also 8-cylinder Cadillac Touring, $650. Pacific Garage, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

McFARLAN, brand new, run 210 miles, 1918; seven passenger; bargain. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care of Rippeth. Phone 351 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE roadster, 1915 model; excellent condition. 268 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 Touring car; also Marmon Roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCEDES special speedster, 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MERCER Raceabout, overhauled, newly painted, $550. Kenneth Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, excellent throughout. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OVERLANDS.—Overhauled and guaranteed cars at prices which command attention; the safest place to buy your car. Willys-Overland Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35," touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35," like new.
WALLACE, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE "38" touring, latest model.
PIERCE "38" coupe, latest model.
CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
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Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8008.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, seven-passenger; reasonable. 232 West 68th St.

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LISOS BABOULIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Restaurant at 21 East 125th St., Manhattan, hereby notifies creditors to present their bills for payment, as am intending to sell out.
LISOS BABOULIS,
21 E. 125th St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 touring, fully equipped and in excellent condition; dealers need not apply. Phone Astoria 402, after 6 P. M.

ROYAL MAIL roadster, late sixteen model; A1 condition; all equipment. T 254 Times Downtown.

SANDOW 1917 truck, 1½ tons, special delivery body; Bosch magneto; all new. Phone Stout, 2553 Worth.

SIMPLEX 1915, special build "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "50" inclosed chain drive, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Sacrifice; must dispose of my 38 H. P. touring car; also limousine body. 1,723 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT COUPE,
1916 "Light 4" model, just out of paint shop, gray whipcord lining and luxurious trimmings; very desirable for lady or physician; overhauled, and will be sold with factory guarantee and equipment. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 Landaulet "8"; superb body, mechanically perfect, tires excellent; big bargain. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS limousine, 1911; 30-60; shaft drive; Rothschild aluminum body; 4 new tires and tubes; good condition; bargain. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, Holbrook body; good order, condition; $850 cash. S 365 Times Downtown.

STEARNS 1917 5-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

STUDEBAKER, Series 17, Little 4, perfect condition; number of extras. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1914 roadster, special coupe top, convertible; Remy generator, Bosch magneto; full equipment; guaranteed. Call at 372 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, or phone Stout, 2553 Worth.

STUTZ 1917, Model R, 6 passenger; 5 cord tires, 6 wire wheels; mechanically perfect; extras. William Moller, Hupmobile Agency, Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

STUTZ 1916 roadster, wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Exceptional bargains in open and closed overhauled guaranteed cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON SIX.—48 H. P., seven-passenger limousine, for sale; bargain. Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK TESTING—We have two-ton White truck with stake body equipped with new spring suspension which cushions horizontal shock, which, we think has been driven from Detroit to Washington. We desire to make arrangements with owner of other White truck to operate this truck for comparative commercial test. We guarantee against loss, and want roughest roads possible. Will demonstrate truck in rough usage before closing arrangement. If interested, write, giving number and capacity trucks in use, nature of service, and average daily mileage. Address The Dorr Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Moving and Trucking.—Long distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKS.—1, 3½ and 5 tons to hire by day, week, month or contract at reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7 passenger Touring.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, like "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver Body; brand-new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 JORDAN Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CARRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH TOWN CAR LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS light "6" late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,780 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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RIGHT PRICES.

1917 BUICK "4," roadster.
1917 MAXWELL, Sedan, special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," seven-passenger.
1917 HUPMOBILE roadster.
1917 CHALMERS, small roadster.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1917 FORD cabriolet, elec. starters.
1917 REO "6," seven-passenger.
1916 HUDSON 6-40, roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1915 COLE "8," touring, like new.
1914 PACKARD 3-48, touring, new.
1913 MERCER, touring, five-passenger, exceptional.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

WE WILL EXCHANGE your car for a new Lozier, Studebaker or Maxwell. Eastern Exchange, 13th and Park Av., West New York. Phone 2220 Union.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful new model; superior service by week or month. Phone Mead Company, Columbus 2044.

CADILLAC.—Limousine for hire; day, week, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; by hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 1917 Twin Six limousine, $350 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Studtes, Mercers, Cadillacs, Packards, Hupmobiles, Buicks for cash; all dealers; send in lists. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

MERCER wanted, 22-73, six passenger, or sedan; state price and condition. V 68 Times.

1917 5-PASSENGER or roadster; Buick six; Reo, Stutz; no dealers. T 284 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Bodies.

PIERCE ARROW touring body, 1917, for "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete, with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth. 351 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 502 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS
TO BE SOLD BY ADMINISTRATOR.
THE BUSINESS OF THE R. S. ELLISON COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO, MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE REPAIR MACHINERY, WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE; THIS IS ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, METAL PRODUCTS; SELLING DIRECT TO HARDWARE AND LEATHER AND FINDING TRADE. FOR INFORMATION, WRITE

C. C. ELLISON, Adm'r.,
THE R. S. ELLISON COMPANY,
CANTON, OHIO.

FOR SALE.

Garage business and property, established eleven years; commands best suburban trade; did $300,000 business last year; net profit was large; located just outside of New York; owner retiring. Further information address A. L. Washburn, 1,895 Broadway.

$50,000 WILL BUY a good business, leaving a good running capital; good business, daily necessity; not hampered by financial conditions; supplies always available; owner retiring, ill health and old age. Box 455, Worcester, Mass.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed as of the dates respectively indicated upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for the season of 1918 to teach in evening elementary schools:

BOOKKEEPING—March 8, 1918: Jacob P. Mehling, Walter Primoff.

COMMUNITY WORK—Jan. 18, 1918: Abraham Frankel, Hugh F. Dalton, Morris Gebelow, Harry M. Goldman, Elias C. Sydney, C. C. Spiegler, Harry Laitin, Neil Overpeck, Marguerite A. Wagner, Florence M. Doherty, Dora Schulman, Martha A. Barney, Ida Abramovitz, Lucy N. Retting, Marion S. Whitney, Gertrude Anger.

COOKING—March 8, 1918: Mabel H. Vail, Marion M. Widmer, Anna N. Shepard, Mrs. Anzia Levitas, Ida V. Olsen, Juanita Brown, Mary E. Lee, Julia L. Gannon, Virginia Cole, Edna S. Shack, Mrs. Fredericka E. Stretman, Millie J. Enteliman, Minnie McKenna, Dorothy C. Hunt, Agnes M. Turnbull, Florence Johnston.

MECHANICAL DRAWING—March 8, 1918: Anton Buchbinder.

MILLINERY—June 28, 1917: Ada Ludwig.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—March 8, 1918: Sarah L. Doran, Hajnalka Langer.

STENOGRAPHY (I. Pitman) AND TYPEWRITING—March 8, 1918: David H. O'Keefe, Rose Aichterman.

The names of the following have been placed as of March 8, 1918, upon the eligible list of persons holding licenses for the season of 1918, to teach in evening high schools:

BOOKKEEPING—Esther B. Sackman, Florence M. Riley, Sophie M. Stetson, Georgiana M. Wood, Pauline M. Sultan.

CHEMISTRY—Charles B. L. Kelley, Benjamin Horowitz, Samuel H. Ellner, Alexander Markowitz, Isabel Greenberg.

COOKING—Mrs. Anzia Levitas.

ENGLISH—Elsie O. Linchen, Mary A. Lawton, Irene T. Gross, Frances C. Higgins, Catherine A. McGinn, Sarah A. Taintor, Percy H. Carolyn, Aden M. Conklyn, Marie L. Johnston, Anna Meyer, Katherine S. Baker, Edith C. Younghem, Ruth J. Marley.

HISTORY—Grace F. Ward.

LATIN—Frank R. Reynolds.

MATHEMATICS—Edward Fleischer.

PATTERN MAKING—James H. Stanford.

SPANISH—Emilie E. M. Bruning, Gemma H. Hopkins, Pauline Latzke.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING—Walt H. Mechler, Abraham Schapiro, Benjamin Funnberg, Alexander Rosen, Etta M. Hagar, Agnes Ennis, Lena Mayers.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING—Gerardo Immediato.

TRADE EMBROIDERY—Clara Ebel, Cecilia Vanek.

The names of the following have been placed, as of July 18, 1917, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools: Elizabeth A. Reynolds, Regina Porges.

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

ENGLISH.—Helen M. Dumond.

MATHEMATICS.—Philip Franklin, Anna M. Donovan, Eva Sand, Etta A. Waite.

There have been placed, as of Nov. 1, 1917, upon the eligible lists respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

DRAWING, FREEHAND.—Nov. 30, 1917, Herbert R. Kniffen.

ENGLISH.—Nov. 30, 1917, Edwin M. Kelly.

SPANISH.—Feb. 1, 1918, George J. Weinstock.

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.—Mildred Aaronson, Laura B. Abrahams, Kalmah W. Anderson, Rosalie Apelzin, Gertrude Aitman, Pauline Astoff, Gertrude L. Martha Bacon, Matilda A. Battalvra, Christine Battestin, Grace Y. Bedell, Rose Berman, Margaret M. Bowman, Margaretta Boyer, Rachel L. Breitman, Margaret A. Burns, Helen E. Caell, Bessie V. Callahan, Thelma Carter, Madeline M. Canavan, Loretta M. Cleary, Millie Cohen, Gertrude M. Conklin, Josephine G. Conway, Dorothea S. Cooke, Anna B. Corey, Laurine M. Corrigan, Claire M. Coughlin, Mary S. Crane, Elizabeth L. Cronin, Marie P. Cronin, Ethel E. Crossen, E. Mabel Cummings, Grace M. Cunningham, Rose P. Cunningham, Marguerite Curran, Mary A. Deery, Mildred Demler, Helen F. Dillon, Mary F. Dillon, Frances A. Donovan, Yetta R. Eiseman, Jean Elting, Jennie Esslinger, Anna D. G. Feathstone, Pauline A. Feretti, Sarrae A. Finehout, Sophie Finkelstein, Mildred A. Fisher, Florence Fitzgerald, Irene L. Fitzpatrick, Letitia Flanagan, Pauline Fliegelman, Mabel A. Fluhr, Marjorie M. Foster, Edith A. Fritz, Anna Gabrecht, Augusta Gottesman, Yvonne Graves, Rose Green, Madeline Hall, Catherine Hansen, Kathryn M. Hegeman, Natalie Henderson, Frances S. Herlehy, Caroline C. Hillman, Estelle Hochman, Beatrice Huene, Mary J. Hunt, Dorothy G. Jackson, Helen H. Jackson, Florence Jacobs, Agnes A. Johenning, Anna E. Johnson, Genevieve A. Johnson, Mary A. Johnston, Florence L. Jones, Helen V. Kane, Gertrude Kaplowitz, Pauline R. Kaplan, Helena M. Karp, Kathryn A. Kelly, Rose M. Kelly, Ida Kirman, Beatrice V. Krause, Marguerite M. Kress, Virginia R. Kruger, Edna W. Kuebler, Elsie M. Kyritz, Florence Lambert, Margaret Lane, Eleanor M. Langan, Dora Lehman, Anna S. Lembeck, Bella G. Lewis, Sadie M. Lewis, Dorothy A. Littlefield, Florence R. Long, Clara L. Louis, Alice F. McCrystal, Helen McDevitt, Rose McGarry V. McGill, Ruth M. McKean, Sarah M. Machure, Rachel Machlowitz, Julia L. Madden, Marie V. Maher, Marie H. Mahlstedt, Tillie Males, Florence M. Mannion, Ottilie Meiser, Ella L. Meyer, Sadie G. Milliken, Gurli Moberg, Katherine Moffat, Margaret A. Moran, Edna Morlitz, Genevieve Morton, Marie Moseley, Edna Mullings, Ethel M. Mullins, Lillian Nowaczek, Dorothy G. Nuss, Anna C. Leary, Isabel M. Olson, Martha Olsson, Loretta J. Orrico, Dorothy G. Parks, Emma E. Pulley, Edna E. Quenzer, Deborah Rubin, Martha Riordan, Emily J. Robinson, Ethel Rogers, Grace A. Rosebrock, Rosenspan, Margaret M. H. Rush, C. Marie Sauer, Marion V. Saunders, F. Marguerite Scarborough, Celia Schechter, Elizabeth Schebanbaus, Matilda Schmidt, Elizabeth D. Schmidt, Lillian E. Schumann, Theresa M. Scioolone, Ruth F. Scott, Irene E. Seale, Zipporah Seidenberg, Etta V. Seldman, Ethel E. Semon, Rose Shapiro, Dorothy S. Shapter, Anna A. Sheedy, Vincent J. Shields, Agnes Shustak, Marie Morgane E. Silkman, Agnes E. Smith, Marie C. Smith, Ethel W. Sprake, Mabel M. Stalnacher, Sadie R. Steiger, Madeline J. Stoots, Florence W. Sullivan, Gladys S. Turner, Marie Van Wicklen, Ruth V. Walde, Mamie A. Wallace, Gustav Wanderer, Stella Weber, Mary L. Wilson, Eva M. Wischerth, Celia Wolfourtch, Myra E. Wormell, Marie A. Young.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.—Beatrice I. Adkins, Eleanor Andrews, Rose Baumbach, Emma A. Bernhardt, Marguerite Bourke, Rose E. Bradley, Mary V. Burden, Margaret A. Busch, Mary G. Cass, Grace D. Cassler, Lucy E. Cevasco, Agnes Connolly, Helen A Cosgrove, Amelia Crowe, Florence M. Cuzner, Beatrice M. Duffy, Nina C. Dunne, Ethel K. Fabrie, Eileen F. Farnham, Hetty E. Fisher, Kathryn F. Fitzsimmons, Emily Gaven, Edna Gohlinghorst, Delphine Gosselink, Anna M. Granieri, Katheryn Grover, Catherine M. Hacker, Naomi Hamm, Marion D. Horbert, Julia Irwin, Bessie Jobelove, Lillian E. Lapp, L. Estelle Lennox, Helen M. McClure, Kathryn C. McCormac, Eleanor M. McGinnis, Frances McGrath, Marie McGrevy, Ada McLaughlin, Edna Manwaring, May Mayer, Camelia V. Muolo, Carrie Noll, Margaret V. O'Connor, Ross Pandolphi, Edna M. Purcell, Laura R. Rudolf, Eleanor R. Schaetzle, Cora M. Schermondt, Rita Schnall, Anna E. Scholl, John J. Schuler, Marguerite Smith, Tillie R. Thaler, John Thornton, Edna Funstall, Seth C. Vandeverg, Stephanie B. V. Waite, Anne Wilson, Agnes V. Williamson, 204

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.—Hedvig Anderson, Rebecca Anzelewitz, Anna Borzillol, Christine A. Bosch, Emilie Brady, Marion J. Brennan, Caroline Brick, James J. Buckley, Ethel L. Bunnel, Anna Charap, Bertha P. Cohen, Adrienne Collins, Mary V. Cormore, Mary B. Cullen, Dorothy E. Cuntz, Margaret Daut, Eva Davidowitz, Emily Davis, Martha Dick, Rose Dilliberto, Loretta Dolan, Helen Doyle, Isabella W. Duane, Sylvia Eichler, Mary Elsaweig, May E. Fitzgerald, Sebyl Fleischman, Helen G. Frisch, Julia Gelbstein, Constance Geney, Mary Gibbin, Eleanor C. Gilligan, Hattie Ginsberg, Helen G. Gittleson, Rose Goodman, Anna C. Hannan, Henrietta Green, Esther Hannan, Gertrude Hart, Elizabeth E. Henderson, Gertrude Herbert, Mary Heywang, Corinne Horberg, Rose R. Horowitz, Estelle Howard, Emily L. Hughes, Cecile Insler, Christabelle James, Sadie R. Kalman, Margaret R. Kane, Evelyn R. Kaplan, Anna Karp, Esther Kasinitz, Loretta J. Kean, Anna M. Kerr, Helen A. Koch, Beatrice Lehn, Clara J. Lenchner, Mae Levine, Ruth Levy, Miriam Lindenthal, Leah Lipsky, Marguerite McCarthy, Tilly Machanofsky, Carrie Madfes, Doris Markowitz, Irene H. Marks, Marion G. Moore, Ella C. O'Connell, Helen M. O'Connor, Rebecca Ornstein, Helen R. Osk, Ruth Peterson, Anastasia Phelan, Florence K. Pritchard, Florence E. Redmond, Ida D. Reynolds, Marian J. Rigney, Ruth G. Rudolph, Anna Sigmund, Helen F. Silberman, Helen W. May M. Silvan, Anna Sussman, Anna M. Vagts, Helen Vastry, Walter B. Violet, Leonora R. Weil, Fanny Wenick, Ruth Wiener, Bertha L. Wilhelmsen, Anna E. C. Woodnall, Ida Zinman, Adele Zorn.

A change of time is announced in the lecture schedule for the exchange series of lectures to be delivered before the public school teachers of New York during the week of March 18-22, inclusive. The morning lectures will start at 11 o'clock, the afternoon lectures at 2:30 o'clock.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale.—11,000 names women, mail order buyers, $50. T., Box 36, Station F.

Drafted; must sell multigraph business; $750 cash, balance secured notes.

Business Notices.

SILENT PARTNER wanted who can put from $10,000 to $50,000 into business as needed; good returns and excellent future; full investigation invited. Write M 350 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Lady's astride riding habit, size 36, and boots, worn 3 times; less than half cost. Apt. 6, 49 Claremont Av.; no dealers.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs, Baisley, 125 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets; antiques bought. Miles, 155 East 125th. 1290 Harlem.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Cavalry.

Following promoted to be Col.

Bowie, H. | Stirmyer, Lt.Col. E. A., promoted to be Col.

MAJORS.

Herman, F. J. | Tyner, G. P.
Lear, B., Jr. | Martin, W. F.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Martin, W. F. | Briscoe, N. B.
Farman, E. E., Jr. | Patton, G. S., Jr.
Hill, J. R.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coxe, P. T. | Bouche, F. H.
Sweet, W. H. | Cansler, L.
Ochs, W. Van D. | Elias, L. L.
Fowler

WANT TO DIG TRENCH IN CENTRAL PARK

Liberty Loan Committee Proposes to Use North Meadow in Advertising Campaign.

LONDON'S BARE PARKS CITED

City Asked to Grant Permit and Repair Damage—Matter Referred to City Plan Committee.

A plan suggested by the Liberty Loan Committee of this Federal Reserve District to have a part of Central Park set aside for a war trench exhibition was held up by the Board of Estimate yesterday. The committee asked the board for permission to set up and equip in the North Meadow of Central Park a sector of actual trenches such as are occupied by the American troops in France. The committee explained that such a display will have great instructive value to the public and would cost the city nothing.

The question of cost to the city to restore the park after the exhibition was taken up, and while the board readily granted an appropriation of $25,000 for such restoration, objection to Central Park being chosen as the site prevailed, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on City Plan, which will meet next Tuesday. The letter of the Liberty Loan Committee in part follows:

"The Liberty Loan Committee, representing the United States Treasury Department in this district, desires to make a formal application to you for co-operation which we believe gives an unprecedented opportunity to place the war before the people of New York City.

"In being charged with the responsibility of raising the great proportion of money needed by the Government, this committee has found it necessary to call upon the city for considerable co-operation in the past. We have felt, however, that up to this time we had not been able to present any unique feature which could be exhibited in a public place and without charge to all the people of the city. We are now able, however, through the courtesy of the French Government, to set up and equip in a central place the most complete reproduction of a sector of the actual trenches in France, now occupied by American troops, including a great number of citizens of New York.

Want to Use North Meadow..

"After two months of careful study of the entire situation with private and army engineers, we have come to the conclusion that from the point of view of the people of New York City as a whole the most satisfactory place to locate these trenches would be the so-called North Meadow in Central Park. This is a matter which falls under the primary jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Parks, and the matter has informally been placed before him and has received the tentative approval both of the Mayor and the Park Commissioner.

"This committee has felt, however, that the matter should be formally presented to you as Mayor of the city and to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment inasmuch as this committee has no funds with which to make the necessary restoration of the park after the exhibition has served its purpose. In short, the help that is needed from the city is the donation to the Government of the privilege of using this territory and the assumption by the city of the cost of restoration. We do not feel like calling upon the business men and bankers of New York for any further contribution in connection with the Liberty Loan work, as they have already contributed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, not only of their own time, but in actual cash, for the use of this committee in advertising and in other ways.

"This committee is all the more ready to make this request because it is informed that the great parks of London, with their carefully prepared sod, have without exception been turned over to war purposes. We are informed by the British authorities that Regent's Park and Hyde Park are used for the first training of British troops. All the grass has disappeared. Nothing is left but trees. This is also true of Victoria Gardens and St. James's Park and all the smaller parks throughout London, which are not only used for training purposes, but almost universally, where they are not used for the grazing of cattle, are used as officers' quarters and rest houses for the soldiers. Permission has been granted to the United States to erect a rest house for American troops in St. James's Park."

After the letter had been read President Dowling of Manhattan suggested that the Court House site be used for the purpose. Guy Emerson, in charge of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee, explained that the army engineers had considered the Court House site as well as Van Cortlandt Park, but had decided that Central Park afforded the ideal location. The French and British Governments, he said, had expressed their intention of sending men and material to this country in order to provide as exact a reproduction of the trenches abroad as is possible.

Mayor Hylan said he was not opposed to the plan, but he thought the city should have time in which to consider the question of a site. The question of restoration, he said, was a matter which should be considered, in the present state of the city's finances.

President Alfred E. Smith of the Board of Aldermen was for granting the request of the Liberty Loan Committee at once. Controller Craig agreed with the Mayor, but presented a resolution that the board grant the request of the committee, and set aside an appropriation of $25,000 for restoration purposes. The Controller suggested that the matter of site be left to the Committee on City Plan. The resolution was finally adopted, President Smith casting the only vote in the negative.

Following an address last night by F. T. Johnson, head of the premium department of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has temporarily relinquished his duties to aid the Government, the chapel of THE NEW YORK TIMES organized a War Savings Society for the purpose of furthering the sale of war savings and thrift stamps to the workers in the composing room. Mr. Johnson said that the war would not be over within a year, and that it behooved all patriotic Americans to save, so that the nation's military needs might be met.

P. K. Flaugh was chosen President of the society and V. Diaz Secretary. A drive will be inaugurated to induce every employe in this department of THE TIMES to invest in the stamps. THE TIMES Chapel is also preparing to participate in the next Liberty Loan campaign. In this connection the chapel, it was announced last night, will subscribe to one fifty-dollar Liberty bond each week during the drive, in addition to individual subscriptions made by members.

LANE STARTS FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Asks Wilson's Aid for a Bill Specially Designed to Benefit Draft Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In preparation for launching a campaign against adult illiteracy among the American people generally, and against ignorance of the English language among the foreign born, Secretary Lane today sought the aid of President Wilson in pressing for the passage of a pending bill which would provide funds to be used for this purpose by the Bureau of Education.

If the bill is passed quickly, the plan is to give special attention immediately to reaching illiterate men of draft age, especially those in Class A, who may be called to the colors within a few months. Secretary Lane addressed letters to the President and to Senator Smith of Georgia, and Representative Seas of Florida, Chairmen of the Congressional Committees on Education. One paragraph of his letter said:

"It would seem to be almost axiomatic that an illiterate man cannot make a good soldier in modern warfare. Until last April the Regular Army would not enlist illiterates, yet in the first draft between 30,000 and 40,000 illiterates were brought into the army and approximately as many more illiterates. They cannot read their Manual of Arms. They cannot read their letters or write home. They cannot understand the signals or follow the Signal Corps in time of battles."

WILSON CALLS FOR SCOUTS.

Wants Boys to be "Gleaners" in New Liberty Loan Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Boy Scouts of America were mustered today into the Army of Workers for the third Liberty Loan by request of President Wilson.

"As in the two previous campaigns," wrote the President, to Colin H. Livingston, President of the Boy Scouts organization, "It is desired to have the Boy Scouts of America serve as 'gleaners' in a house-to-house canvass after the 'reapers,' gleaning through the days set aside for your special campaign.

"It is my earnest wish that every troop of Boy Scouts and every Scout and Scout official take part in your war service activities, and especially in these Liberty Loan campaigns. Not only is this of practical service to our country in these critical times, but it is of great educational value to the boys in preparing them for the responsibilities of citizenship."

The Scouts hope to break their record in the second loan of obtaining 533,000 subscriptions for $102,000,000 of bonds, through a well-organized national campaign, which will be intensive during the latter part of the third loan subscription period, probably late in April. The loan campaign will open April 6.

Every preparation is being made by Liberty Loan campaigners to get 15,000,000 subscribers to the third loan. Subscriptions to the second loan are estimated at about 11,000,000, and to the first loan about 4,000,000. Sixteen million subscribers' buttons for subscribers have been ordered for the third loan.

The system of honor rolls in each municipality, community, or business organization bearing the names of subscribers, and of honor flags to be given to each city exceeding its quota of subscriptions, is expected to stimulate the number of subscriptions. This method will disclose exactly who subscribes and who refuses.

Requests have been received from newspapers publishing Sunday editions for 10,000,000 inserts showing the honor flag in colors, to be distributed April 7. Two hundred foreign language newspapers have asked for supplies of the poster supplements. Another feature for country weeklies will be announced soon.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Monday morning; on 9th Av. elevated train, lawyer's brief bag, with name William H. Thitchemer, containing papers of no value. Suitable reward for return to A. W. Strong, 507 Madison Av.

LOST—On Monday evening in 5th Avenue bus, a gray suede bag with tassel; finder will please return to Todd, 65 Central Park West; reward.

LOST—Platinum barpin, diamonds and sapphires, Wednesday night, New Amsterdam Theatre, Hofbrau Haus, or on way; reward. Hatch, 598 6th Av. Greeley 241.

LOST—Silver lorgnette set with rhinestones, on Tuesday, Staten Island ferry or 6th Av. elevated, Macy's, or McAlpin; reward $10. Telephone C. C. B., 4115 Franklin.

LOST—Diamond pearl pendant earring March 13 on 5th Av., between 34th and 48th Sts.; reward. Mrs. N. Ashton, Vogue, 19 West 44th.

LOST—Silk knitted bag, Thursday night, between Metropolitan Opera House, 40th St., and 6th Av. National Board, 600 Lexington Av.

LOST—Valuable sapphire and diamond barpin in Shubert Theatre or vicinity, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Telephone Plaza 2468.

LOST—Tuesday night, between Republic Theatre and red B'way car, or in car, pair opera glasses. Reward. 350 West 71st St.

LOST—Square silver wrist watch, thin enamel lines, vicinity 84th St. Broadway; reward. Apt. 4E, 500 West End Av.

LOST—Black silk bag, between Riker's, 125th St.-Lenox Av., and 7th Av.; large reward. Phelan, 2,008 5th Av.

LOST—5th Av, 42d to 60th, platinum bar pin, small sapphires and diamonds. Reward. Hawk, 520 Park Av.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Strand Theatre, gold lorgnette and chain. Reward. V 92 Times.

LOST—Wednesday, gold watch, open face, initialed F. L. inside. 200 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST—Silver-handled umbrella, in 5th Av. crosstown bus, Thursday evening; reward. 60 West 55th.

LOST—Diamond ring on Chambers St. elevated; reward given finder. T 305 Times Downtown.

LOST—Link bracelet, with heart, Sunday; reward. Winn, 300 West 111th, Apt. 15.

$50 REWARD.

Lorgnette, platinum handle, set with diamonds, lost Tuesday, 51st St. Y. W. C. A., next to the Women's Riding Club, then to East 69th St. Return to BLACK, STARR & FROST, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost—Diamond platinum barpin, at Churchill's or between Belleclaire Hotel and Churchill's, Sunday evening, March 10. Mrs. Frank W. Baker, Belleclaire Hotel, Broadway and 77th St.

$100 REWARD

for bracelet, five diamonds on platinum chain, sapphire clasp, lost Sunday, 61st St. and Park Av. to St. Thomas's Church, thence to Buckingham Hotel and Hotel Plaza. Return to BLACK, STARR & FROST, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—March 14, male Scotch collie, sable brown, small white stripe in face. Return to Punch and Judy Theatre, 155 West 49th St.; reward.

REWARD—Sable brown collie, white breast and feet. Return 611 West 115th St.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 57th
11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES H. SEARS: "Interpreters of America and the Christ."
8 P. M.—Dr. GEORGE CLARKE COX: "World Reconstruction."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE BIBLE AND MIRACLES."
8—LANTERN LECTURE,
"A LITTLE JOURNEY TO THE LAND OF ST. PATRICK."
Illustrated with many beautiful pictures.
ORGAN RECITAL AT 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

ALFRED C. BEDFORD, President of the Standard Oil Company; J. HOWARD ARDREY, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce; FRED P. HAGGARD, Campaign Director for the Million Dollar Drive, and others will speak at the mass meeting of Baptist laymen to be held at the FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Sunday afternoon, March 17, at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be open to the public.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,

11 A. M.—"THE PERVERTED GOSPEL OF THE MODERN PREACHER AND THE CURSE INVOKED BY PAUL UPON ALL WHO PREACH IT."

8 P. M.—"A GREAT GENERAL WITH ONE TERRIBLE EXCEPTION. A DRAMATIC STORY FOR THIS HOUR."

Preaching every night next week except Saturday by Dr. Haldeman, 8 o'clock.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. (In Service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Betrayal of Jesus."
8 P. M., "The Denial."
10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av. between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Divine Sonship."
8 P. M.—"The Spirit That Saves."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Brams and Splinters."
8 P. M.—"By-Products."

Christadelphian.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.

BERGEN LYCEUM,
651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.
Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M.
Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M.
SUBJECT: JERUSALEM'S GLORIOUS FUTURE AS REVEALED IN PROPHECY SOON TO BE REALIZED.
Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.,
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
307 West 57th St.
RALLY
of the
INTERNATIONAL UNION MISSION.
Sunday, 8 P. M., Mr. A. O. Malmberg, Secretary of Y. M. C. A. at Camp Upton, will tell something of Camp Life and the work of the Y. M. C. A. among our boys there.

MANHATTAN,
Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. W. M. HAUSHALTER at 11. S. G. INMAN at 8.
Stereopticon Lecture on Latin America.

Divine Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf.
Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "Lost in Transit."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday eve'g, 8:15, Myrtle Room of the Waldorf.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.
11—DR. ALGERNON CRAPSEY, Speaker. Subject: "The Juvenile Delinquent."
8 P. M.—DR. J. L. ELLIOTT, Speaker. Subject: "Abraham Lincoln's Attitude to the War and Reconstruction."

Interdenominational.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by REV. F. H. SENFT of Philadelphia.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 123th St. and 7th Av.
11 and 8—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach. 8 P. M.—Communion Service. Thursday, 8 P. M.—MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY. Topic, "THE GREAT TRIBULATION."

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 55th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute. 4:15 P. M.—"The Restoration of That Which Has Been Taken Away."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5TH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL H. HULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE WAR AND THE MATERIALISM OF SCIENCE."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, "Will the War Weld Religions?" All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Corner 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, March 16, Dr. Silverman on "Revival of Passover Observance."
Sunday, March 17, Dr. Rudolph Grossman on "The World War and Woman."
Tuesday, March 19, at 11 o'clock sharp, Dr. Enelow on "War Prayers in the Bible."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:30.
DR. WISE: "VIEWS AND USES. RIGHT AND WRONG, OF RICHES." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Theatre, Sunday, 10:45.
RABBI GOLDSTEIN:
SCIENCE OF JUDAISM.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. and Lenox Av.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Mar. 16, Rev. Lee J. Levinger, Friday, Mar. 22, 8:15, "Courage."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
93d St. and Broadway.
Pastor, REV. A. STEIMLE, D. D.
Pastor's Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.—"How We Got Our Bible."
11 A. M.—"The Supreme Challenge to Man."
8 P. M.—"Food and Raiment in the Divine Program."
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—ENTHRONED—"If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto Me."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA, 178th and Ft. Washington Av.—Boys Band of the N. Y. Inst. for Deaf. Patriotic address: Judge Robert H. Roy, 7:45 P. M. Rev. F. C. Harding, 11 A. M.

MADAM LOUISE HOMER SINGS, 7:45 and Dr. REISNER speaks, GRACE, West 104th, near Columbus. 11 A. M., "The Shepherd's Food."

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Sockman.
8 P. M.—Jas. H. Lewis, just from Russia.
6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Dr. Wm. J. Thompson, "Life and Labors of St. Patrick."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11—DR. MacROSSIE,
"Germany's War on Children."
8—Private Fred Howard, Australia, "From Gallipoli to France."
Monday, 4—ORGAN RECITAL; RED CROSS.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.—Rev. C. C. MARSHALL at 11 and 8. 8 P. M., Illustrated Sermon: "With Livingstone Through Darkest Africa."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The House of Dreams."
8 P. M.—"Courage for the Battle."

WEST SIDE REVIVAL
WEST SIDE M. E., 461 West 44th St.
8 P. M. Daily (Except Monday).
Sun., 11 A.M., 3 & 8 P. M.; singer, Miss Wing.
EVANGELIST WILLIAMS.

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M.
Church Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "SONS OF THUNDER."

New Thought.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
FREE LECTURE AT CORT THEATRE, 48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
(DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.)
Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Builder in New Thought and Mental Science,) will speak on the subject.
CHRIST BEFORE PILATE,
giving the Troward interpretation of the Psychology of PILATE'S QUESTION,
"WHAT IS TRUTH?"
JOHN 18:38.
Free Classes will be held every morning at eleven, except Saturday and Sunday, in the Ball Room of Breevort Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, entrance on 86th St. Wednesday evening classes will also be held there at 8:30.
ALL INSTRUCTION BY MRS. BEHREND.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West, 11:15.
"RELIGION AND BUSINESS."
Do you want to master conditions in business as well as your environment? If you do there is a button that you can touch that will help the work. Come and hear Mr. Northrup Sunday morning, and he will tell you where to find the button. Thursday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d Street.
SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M., Miss EDITH A. MARTIN; 4 P. M., DIVINE SCIENCE, Mrs. M. S. STOIBER; 8:15 P. M., EUGENE DEL MAR. WED., MARCH 20, 8:15 P. M., Miss MARY ALLEN. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 3 P. M., "Healing," Miss ADA ALDEN. FRI., DAY, MARCH 22, 8:15 P. M., "Healing," MISS EDITH A. MARTIN.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M.
Subject: "The Thrill of Being."
Does Life Within You?
Personal Help Interviews, Classes Saturdays, Mondays, Tuesdays at The Biltmore.
Free Prosperity Class Monday Evening, 8:15, Room 114. All Welcome.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES
cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator, "The Sub-Conscious Mind." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, March 17, "And Having Done All—to Stand."
Music. All welcome.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Minister—William Pierson Merrill.
Dr. JOHN A. MARQUIS will preach at 11, and Dr. GEORGE S. WEBSTER at 4.
Men's Bible Class at 10:15 A. M.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 & 4:30—Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D.D.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach in the morning and Dr. Palmer in the afternoon.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, D. D., Pastor-elect, preaches, 11 and 8. Installation services, Wednesday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. L. G. DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St.
Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. & 8 P. M.—Rev. Wm. S. Holt, D. D.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av., at 85th Street.
REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service of "Old Favorites."

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 96th St. and Central Park West.—Robert Watson, Minister, 11 A. M., Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and at 8 P. M., Hon. Walter M. Chandler.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th St.
Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M. / Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
11—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches.
8—S. D. Gordon, "Following Jesus—Getting Behind." Quiet Talks, 8 P. M., March 18-22, Union Meetings. S. D. Gordon speaks every night.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. H. M. Barbour.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)
Lecture at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, by Rev. Dr. Bevan.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
Lenten Cantata, Man of Nazareth.. 4 P. M.

ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St.
REV. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11.—"Is There Love Enough in the World to Save It?" (Rector.)
4—Music, "Redemption," Gounod.
8—Forum: Congressman John M. Baer of the Nonpartisan League.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Dr. William C. Sturgis,) 4, 8 P. M. (Rev. John Acworth.)
POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including soprano solo, "O Lord Most Holy," by Franck; instrumental trio, "Evensong," by Matys; anthem, "O Saviour of the World," by Goss; instrumental quartette, "Meditation," by Deslandres; VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, AND ORGAN.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services—8, 10:15, 11, and 8. (Rector.)
7:30 P. M.—Organ Recital.
12:30 Daily—Special Preachers.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.—The Rev. John R. Atkinson, B. D., Rector.
11 A. M.—"Ideals: Their Place in Man's Nature." 8 P. M.—Special Preacher, Dean Robbins.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector:) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector)....11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. Robert Johnston)..... 8 P. M.
Daily Noonday Service and Address, 12:30

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, B. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—The Very Rev. George Hodges, D. D.
8—Rev. E. E. Matthews, Asst. Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Canon Elmendorf.

12:30 P. M.—Daily Noonday Service.
8:00 P. M. Thursday—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. A. P. Tinker, D. D.
4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. Bridges.
SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

A Course of Bible Lectures by the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D., Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

DR. VAN DE WATER preaches at ST. ANDREW'S, 8th Av. and 127th St., at 11 A. M. on "VIRTUE AND VALOR." Organ Recital after service, 4 P. M. RECTOR preaches every Wednesday night in Lent.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Rector's Bible Class.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Service.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of New York.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., Confirmation by BISHOP BURCH; 8 P. M., DR. EMPRINGHAM.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"To Make the Church Safe for Christianity, Why?"
8—Rev. G. Ashton Oldham.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., west of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "Salathiel: The Call to God."
4 P. M.—"Brazil—Today and Tomorrow," by L. Elwyn Elliott, F. R. G. S.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
Daily Lenten Services, 10; 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30, LE JEUNE'S MASS AND SERMON.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. ARTHUR W. JENKS.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M., SERMON, Rev. W. W. Davis.
DAILY AT NOON—REV. DR. JENKS.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:15 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
224 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11, (the Rector.) 5, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
11 A. M., 8 P. M.,
Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.
THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D. 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"See for Yourself."
8 P. M.—"The Scars of Victory."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School 9